

PRUEBA DE HABILIDADES PRÁCTICAS CCNA
DIPLOMADO DE PROFUNDIZACIÓN CISCO (DISEÑO E IMPLEMENTACIÓN DE
SOLUCIONES INTEGRADAS LAN / WAN)

OPCION DE GRADO

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GRUPO:

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UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL ABIERTA Y A DISTANCIA (UNAD)
ESCUELA DE CIENCIAS BASICAS TECNOLOGIA E INGENIERIA (ECBTI)

INGENIERIA DE SISTEMAS
DIPLOMADO CISCO CCNA1 Y CCNA2

CEAD FLORENCIA CAQUETÁ

09 DE JUNIO DE 2019

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INTRODUCCION

Las redes son un común denominador de la tecnología hoy en día. Sin ellas la Internet no existiría y no tendríamos el avance que hoy suponemos que tenemos gracias al surgimiento de la red de redes (INTERNET)

Cisco Packet Tracer de Cisco es un programa de simulación de redes que permite a los estudiantes experimentar con el comportamiento de la red y resolver problemas de redes mucho antes de hacer parte de la solución.

La prueba de habilidades prácticas, corresponde a una solución de un caso de networking dispuesto mediante evaluación que pone a prueba lo aprendido a lo largo del desarrollo del curso y se evidencia en este informe a manera de práctica.

En este Informe se registra la configuración de cada uno de los dispositivos, la descripción detallada del paso a paso de cada una de las etapas realizadas durante su desarrollo, el registro de los procesos de verificación de conectividad mediante el uso de comandos ping, traceroute, show ip route, entre otros.

Para el desarrollo de esta prueba de habilidades se escogió libremente la **herramienta de Simulación Packet Tracer**, con la cual se resolverá cada contexto que exige la prueba.

OBJETIVOS

GENERAL

Dar solución evidenciando el proceso paso a paso al **Escenario consistente en:** Una empresa de Tecnología posee tres sucursales distribuidas en las ciudades de Bogotá, Medellín y Bucaramanga, en donde el estudiante será el administrador de la red, el cual deberá configurar e interconectar entre sí cada uno de los dispositivos que forman parte del escenario, acorde con los lineamientos establecidos para el direccionamiento IP, protocolos de enrutamiento y demás aspectos que forman parte de la topología de red.

ESPECIFICOS

- Crear la topología física y lógica de la red del escenario a desarrollarse.
- Configurar la topología, direccionamiento ip, protocolos de enrutamiento especificada en el escenario objeto de la prueba.
- Simular cada uno de los pasos propuestos en la evaluación evidenciando el paso a paso del desarrollo de la solución.
- Ejecutar en los dispositivos los comandos ping, traceroute, show ip route, y otros de acuerdo a lo que se solicite en la prueba con el ánimo de verificar la conectividad y configuración de los dispositivos que hacen parte de la topología a desarrollar.

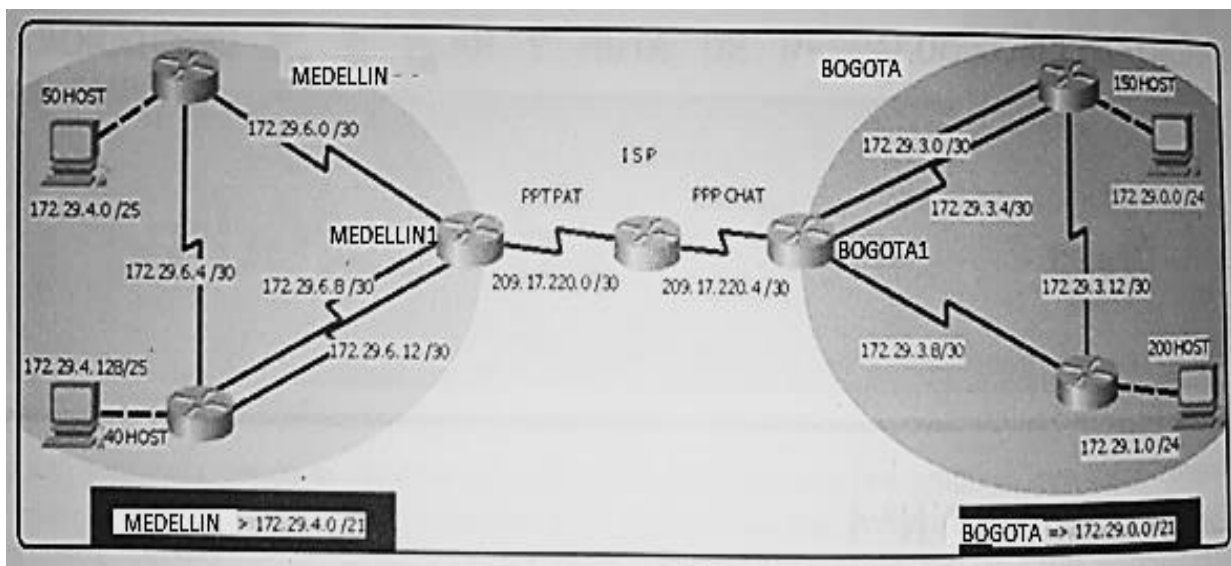
ESCENARIO Nro. 1

Este escenario plantea el uso de RIP como protocolo de enrutamiento, considerando que se tendran rutas por defecto redistribuidas; asimismo, habilitar el encapsulamiento PPP y su autenticación.

Los routers Bogota2 y medellin2 proporcionan el servicio DHCP a su propia red LAN y a los routers 3 de cada ciudad.

Debe configurar PPP en los enlaces hacia el ISP, con autenticación.

Debe habilitar NAT de sobrecarga en los routers Bogota1 y medellin1.

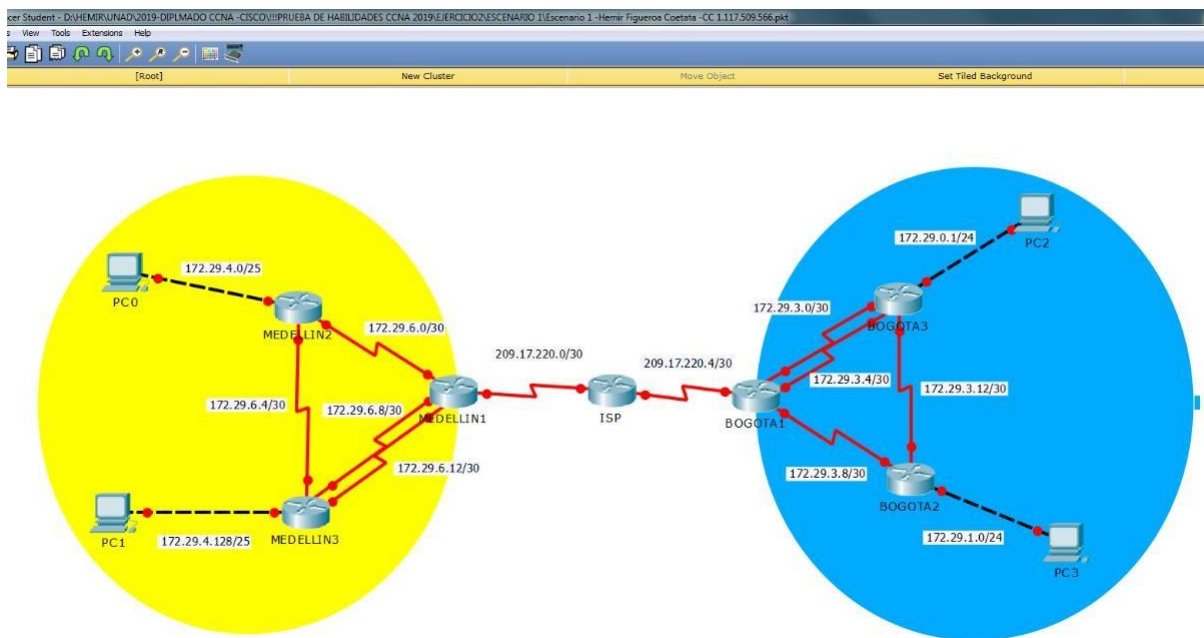


DESARROLLO:

Como trabajo inicial se debe realizar lo siguiente.

Rutinas de diagnóstico y dejar los equipos listos para su configuración (asignar nombres de equipos, asignar claves de seguridad, etc).

TOPOLOGÍA DE RED: TOPOLOGIA Y TRABAJO REALIZADO



CONFIGURACION DE ROUTER ISP (R-ISP)

```
en
conf t
conf terminal
hostname R-ISP
no ip domain-lookup
enable secret cisco
line con 0
password cisco
login
line vty 0 4
password cisco
login
exit
service password-encryption
banner motd $*****ACCESO PROHIBIDO - SOLO PERSONAL AUTORIZADO*****$

int s0/0/0
ip add 209.17.220.1 255.255.255.252
clock rate 4000000
no shut

int s0/0/1
ip add 209.17.220.5 255.255.255.252
clock rate 4000000
no shut
```


CONFIGURACION DE ROUTER MEDELLIN1

```
Router(config)#hostname MEDELLIN1
MEDELLIN1(config)#no ip domain-lookup
MEDELLIN1(config)#enable secret cisco
MEDELLIN1(config)#line con 0
MEDELLIN1(config)#password cisco
MEDELLIN1(config)#login
MEDELLIN1(config)#line vty 0 4
MEDELLIN1(config)#password cisco
MEDELLIN1(config)#login
exit
MEDELLIN1(config)#service password-encryption
banner motd $*****ACCESO PROHIBIDO - SOLO PERSONAL AUTORIZADO*****$
```

*****AHORA CONFIGURAR LAS INTERFACES*****

```
MEDELLIN1(config)#
MEDELLIN1(config)#int s0/0/0
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#ip add 209.17.220.2 255.255.255.252
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#no shut
```

```
MEDELLIN1(config)#int s0/0/1
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#ip add 172.29.6.1 255.255.255.252
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#clock rate 4000000
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#no shut
```

```
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#int s0/1/0
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#ip add 172.29.6.9 255.255.255.252
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#clock rate 4000000
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#no shut
```

```
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#int s0/1/1
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#ip add 172.29.6.13 255.255.255.252
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#clock rate 4000000
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#no shut
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#
```

CONFIGURACION DE ROUTER MEDELLIN2

```
hostname MEDELLIN2
no ip domain-lookup
enable secret cisco
line con 0
password cisco
login
line vty 0 4
password cisco
login
exit
service password-encryption
banner motd $*****ACCESO PROHIBIDO - SOLO PERSONAL AUTORIZADO*****$

int s0/0/0
ip add 172.29.6.2 255.255.255.252
no shut

int s0/0/1
ip add 172.29.6.5 255.255.255.252
clock rate 4000000
no shut

int g0/0
ip add 172.29.4.1 255.255.255.128
no shut
```

CONFIGURACION DE ROUTER MEDELLIN3

```
hostname MEDELLIN3
no ip domain-lookup
enable secret cisco
line con 0
password cisco
login
line vty 0 4
password cisco
login
exit
service password-encryption
banner motd $*****ACCESO PROHIBIDO - SOLO PERSONAL AUTORIZADO*****$
```

*****AHORA CONFIGURAR LAS INTERFACES*****

```
MEDELLIN2(config-if)#int s0/0/0
MEDELLIN2(config-if)#ip add 172.29.6.10 255.255.255.252
MEDELLIN2(config-if)#no shut
```

```
MEDELLIN2(config-if)#int s0/0/1
MEDELLIN2(config-if)#ip add 172.29.6.14 255.255.255.252
MEDELLIN2(config-if)#no shut
```

```
MEDELLIN2(config-if)#int s0/1/0
MEDELLIN2(config-if)#ip add 172.29.6.6 255.255.255.252
MEDELLIN2(config-if)#no shut
```

```
MEDELLIN2(config-if)#int g0/0
MEDELLIN2(config-if)#ip add 172.29.4.129 255.255.255.128
MEDELLIN2(config-if)#no shut
```

CONFIGURACION DE ROUTER BOGOTA1

```
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#host BOGOTA1
BOGOTA1(config)#enable secret cisco
BOGOTA1(config)#line con 0
BOGOTA1(config-line)#pass cisco
BOGOTA1(config-line)#login
BOGOTA1(config-line)#line vty 0 4
BOGOTA1(config-line)#pass cisco
BOGOTA1(config-line)#login
BOGOTA1(config-line)#exit
BOGOTA1(config)#service password-encryption
BOGOTA1(config)#banner motd $*****ACCESO PROHIBIDO - SOLO PERSONAL
AUTORIZADO*****$
```

*****AHORA CONFIGURAR LAS INTERFACES*****

```
BOGOTA1(config)#int s0/0/0
BOGOTA1(config-if)#ip add 209.17.220.6 255.255.255.252
BOGOTA1(config-if)#no shut
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
```

```
BOGOTA1(config-if)#int s0/0/1
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
BOGOTA1(config-if)#ip add 172.29.3.9 255.255.255.252
BOGOTA1(config-if)#clock rate 4000000
BOGOTA1(config-if)#no shut
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down
```

```
BOGOTA1(config-if)#int s0/1/0
BOGOTA1(config-if)#ip add 172.29.3.1 255.255.255.252
BOGOTA1(config-if)#clock rate 4000000
BOGOTA1(config-if)#no shut
```

```
BOGOTA1(config-if)#int s0/1/1
BOGOTA1(config-if)#ip add 172.29.3.5 255.255.255.252
BOGOTA1(config-if)#clock rate 4000000
BOGOTA1(config-if)#no shut
```

CONFIGURACION DE ROUTER BOGOTA2

```
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#host
Router(config)#hostname BOGOTA2
BOGOTA2(config)#enable secret cisco
BOGOTA2(config)#line con 0
BOGOTA2(config-line)#pass cisco
BOGOTA2(config-line)#login
BOGOTA2(config-line)#line vty 0 4
BOGOTA2(config-line)#pass cisco
BOGOTA2(config-line)#login
BOGOTA2(config-line)#exit
BOGOTA2(config)#service password-encryption
BOGOTA2(config)#banner motd $*****ACCESO PROHIBIDO - SOLO PERSONAL
AUTORIZADO*****$
```

*****AHORA CONFIGURAR LAS INTERFACES*****

```
BOGOTA2(config)#int s0/0/0
BOGOTA2(config-if)#ip add 172.29.3.10 255.255.255.252
BOGOTA2(config-if)#no shut
BOGOTA2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
```

```
BOGOTA2(config-if)#int s0/0/1
BOGOTA2(config-if)#ip add 172.29.3.13 255.255.255.252
BOGOTA2(config-if)#clock rate 4000000
BOGOTA2(config-if)#no shut
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down
```

```
BOGOTA2(config-if)#int g0/0
BOGOTA2(config-if)#ip add 172.29.1.1 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA2(config-if)#no shut
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed
state to up
```

CONFIGURACION DE ROUTER BOGOTA3

```
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname BOGOTA3
BOGOTA3(config)#LINE
BOGOTA3(config)#line con 0
BOGOTA3(config-line)#pass cisco
BOGOTA3(config-line)#login
BOGOTA3(config-line)#line vty 0 4
BOGOTA3(config-line)#pass cisco
BOGOTA3(config-line)#login
BOGOTA3(config-line)#enable secret class
BOGOTA3(config)#enable secret class
BOGOTA3(config)#service password-encryption
BOGOTA3(config)#banner motd $*****ACCESO PROHIBIDO - SOLO PERSONAL
AUTORIZADO*****$
```

*****AHORA CONFIGURAR LAS INTERFACES*****

```
BOGOTA3(config)#INT S0/0/0
BOGOTA3(config-if)#ip add 172.29.3.2 255.255.255.252
BOGOTA3(config-if)#no shut
```

```
BOGOTA3(config-if)#INT S0/0/1
BOGOTA3(config-if)#ip add 172.29.3.6 255.255.255.252
BOGOTA3(config-if)#no shut
```

```
BOGOTA3(config)#int s0/1/0
BOGOTA3(config-if)#ip add 172.29.3.14 255.255.255.252
BOGOTA3(config-if)#no shut
```

```
BOGOTA3(config-if)#int g0/0
BOGOTA3(config-if)#ip add 172.29.0.1 255.255.255.128
BOGOTA3(config-if)#no shut
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed
state to up
```

```
BOGOTA3(config-if)#int s0/1/0
BOGOTA3(config-if)#ip address 172.29.3.14 255.255.255.252
```

BOGOTA3(config-if)#no shut

- Realizar la conexión física de los equipos con base en la topología de red
 - Configurar la topología de red, de acuerdo con las siguientes especificaciones.

La figura 1 permite observar la implementación de la topología de red propuesta con sus interfaces activas

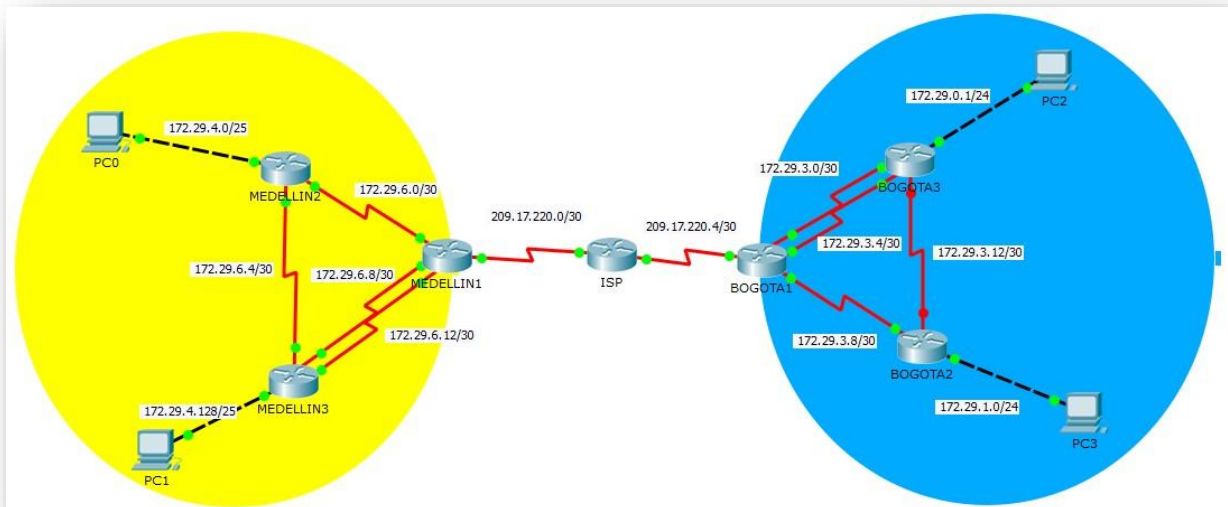


Figura 1

Parte 1: Configuración del enrutamiento

a. Configurar el enrutamiento en la red usando el protocolo RIP versión 2, declare la red principal, desactive la sumarización automática.

MEDELLIN1

```
MEDELLIN1>en
MEDELLIN1#conf t
MEDELLIN1(config)#router rip
MEDELLIN1(config-router)#version 2
MEDELLIN1(config-router)#no auto-summary
MEDELLIN1(config-router)#do show ip route connected
C172.29.6.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C172.29.6.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C 172.29.6.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
C 209.17.220.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
MEDELLIN1(config-router)#network 172.29.6.0
MEDELLIN1(config-router)#network 172.29.6.8
MEDELLIN1(config-router)#network 172.29.6.12
MEDELLIN1(config-router)#passive-interface s0/0/0
```

MEDELLIN2

```
MEDELLIN2>en
MEDELLIN2#conf t
MEDELLIN2(config)#router rip
MEDELLIN2(config-router)#version 2
MEDELLIN2(config-router)#no auto-summary
MEDELLIN2(config-router)#do show ip route connected
C 172.29.4.0/25 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 172.29.6.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.6.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
MEDELLIN2(config-router)#network 172.29.4.0
MEDELLIN2(config-router)#network 172.29.6.0
MEDELLIN2(config-router)#network 172.29.6.4
MEDELLIN2(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0
```


MEDELLIN3

```
MEDELLIN3>en
MEDELLIN3#conf t
MEDELLIN3(config)#router rip
MEDELLIN3(config-router)#version 2
MEDELLIN3(config-router)#no auto-summary
MEDELLIN3(config-router)#do show ip route connected
C 172.29.4.128/25 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 172.29.6.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C 172.29.6.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.6.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
MEDELLIN3(config-router)#network 172.29.4.128
MEDELLIN3(config-router)#network 172.29.6.4
MEDELLIN3(config-router)#network 172.29.6.8
MEDELLIN3(config-router)#network 172.29.6.12
MEDELLIN3(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0
```

BOGOTA1

```
Bogota1>en
Bogota1#conf t
Bogota1(config)#router rip
Bogota1(config-router)#version 2
Bogota1(config-router)#no auto-summary
Bogota1(config-router)#do show ip route connected
C 172.29.3.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C 172.29.3.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
C 172.29.3.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 209.17.220.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
Bogota1(config-router)#network 172.29.3.0
Bogota1(config-router)#network 172.29.3.4
Bogota1(config-router)#network 172.29.3.8
Bogota1(config-router)#passive-interface s0/0/0
```

BOGOTA2

```
BOGOTA2>en
BOGOTA2#conf t
BOGOTA2(config)#router rip
BOGOTA2(config-router)#version 2
BOGOTA2(config-router)#no auto-summary
BOGOTA2(config-router)#do show ip route connected
C 172.29.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 172.29.3.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.3.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
BOGOTA2(config-router)#network 172.29.1.0
BOGOTA2(config-router)#network 172.29.3.8
BOGOTA2(config-router)#network 172.29.3.12
BOGOTA2(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0
```

BOGOTA3

```
BOGOTA3(config)#router rip
BOGOTA3(config-router)#version 2
BOGOTA3(config-router)#no auto-summary
BOGOTA3(config-router)#do show ip route connected
C 172.29.0.0/25 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C 172.29.3.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C 172.29.3.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C 172.29.3.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
BOGOTA3(config-router)#network 172.29.0.0
BOGOTA3(config-router)#network 172.29.3.0
BOGOTA3(config-router)#network 172.29.3.4
BOGOTA3(config-router)#network 172.29.3.12
BOGOTA3(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0
```

La figura 2 permite observar el protocolo RIP mostrando las redes publicadas

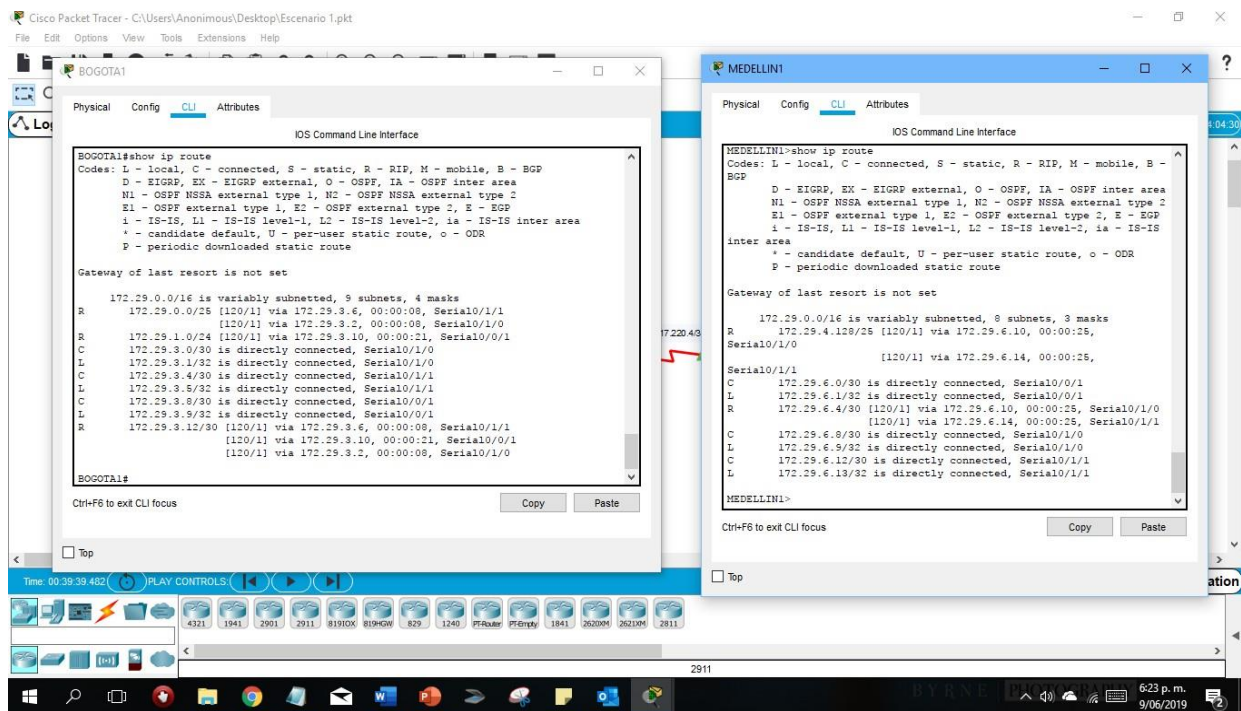


Figura 2

b. Los routers Bogota1 y Medellín deberán añadir a su configuración de enrutamiento una ruta por defecto hacia el ISP y, a su vez, redistribuirla dentro de las publicaciones de RIP.

MEDELLIN1

```
MEDELLIN1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.17.220.1  
MEDELLIN1(config)#route rip  
MEDELLIN1(config-router)#default-information originate
```

BOGOTA1

```
BOGOTA1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.17.220.5  
BOGOTA1(config)#router rip  
BOGOTA1(config-router)#default-information originate
```

c. El router ISP deberá tener una ruta estática dirigida hacia cada red interna de Bogotá y Medellín para el caso se suman las subredes de cada uno a /22.

```
R-ISP(config)#ip route 172.29.4.0 255.255.252.0 209.17.220.2
```

```
R-ISP(config)#ip route 172.29.0.0 255.255.252.0 209.17.220.6
```

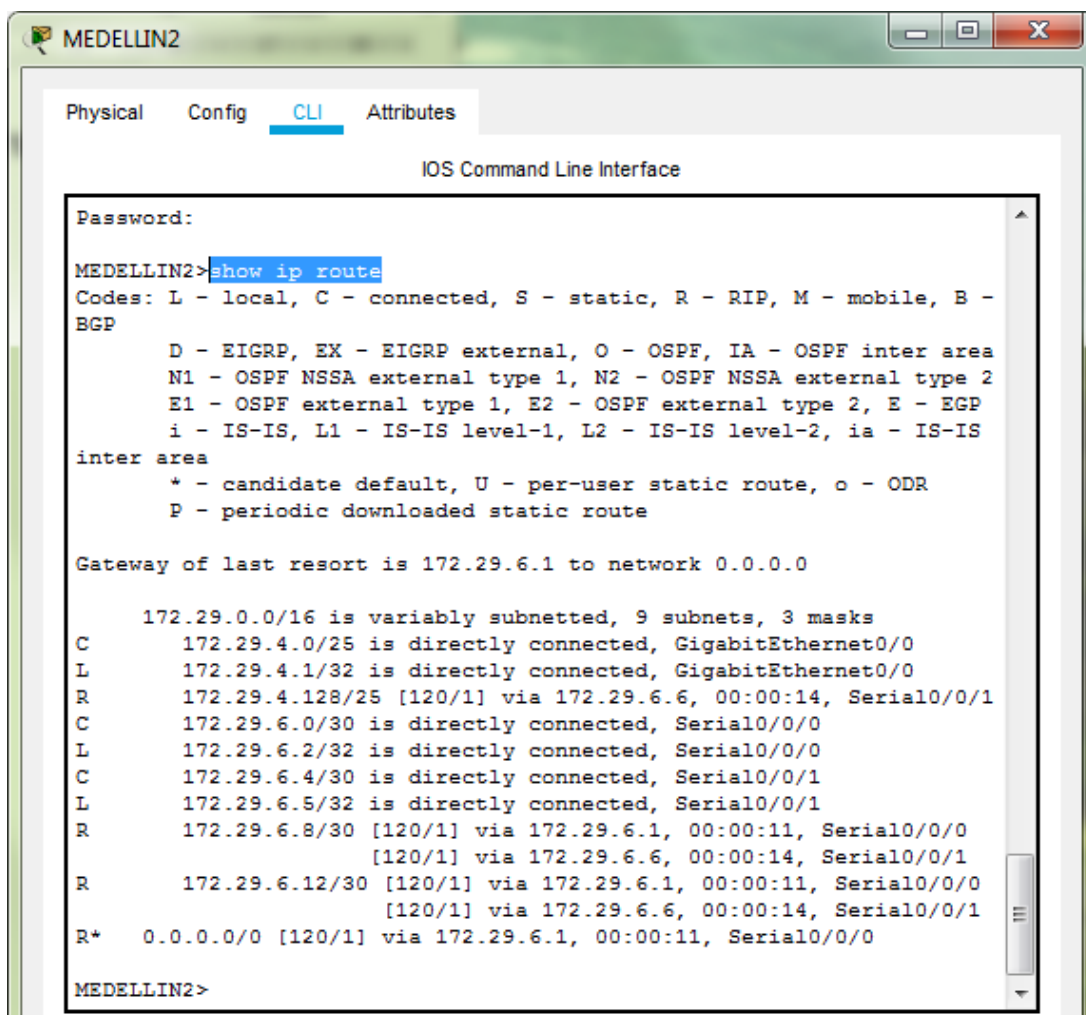
Parte 2: Tabla de Enrutamiento.

a. Verificar la tabla de enrutamiento en cada uno de los routers para comprobar las redes y sus rutas.

Al ingresar el comando **show run** o **show ip route** en cada router puede obtenerse la informacion de enrutamiento.

En este caso vamos a utilizar el siguiente comando:

show ip route



```
MEDELLIN2>show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B -
BGP
        D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
        N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
        E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
        i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS
inter area
        * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
        P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 172.29.6.1 to network 0.0.0.0

    172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 9 subnets, 3 masks
C       172.29.4.0/25 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       172.29.4.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
R       172.29.4.128/25 [120/1] via 172.29.6.6, 00:00:14, Serial0/0/1
C       172.29.6.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L       172.29.6.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C       172.29.6.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L       172.29.6.5/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
R       172.29.6.8/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:11, Serial0/0/0
        [120/1] via 172.29.6.6, 00:00:14, Serial0/0/1
R       172.29.6.12/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:11, Serial0/0/0
        [120/1] via 172.29.6.6, 00:00:14, Serial0/0/1
R*    0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:11, Serial0/0/0

MEDELLIN2>
```

Figura 3

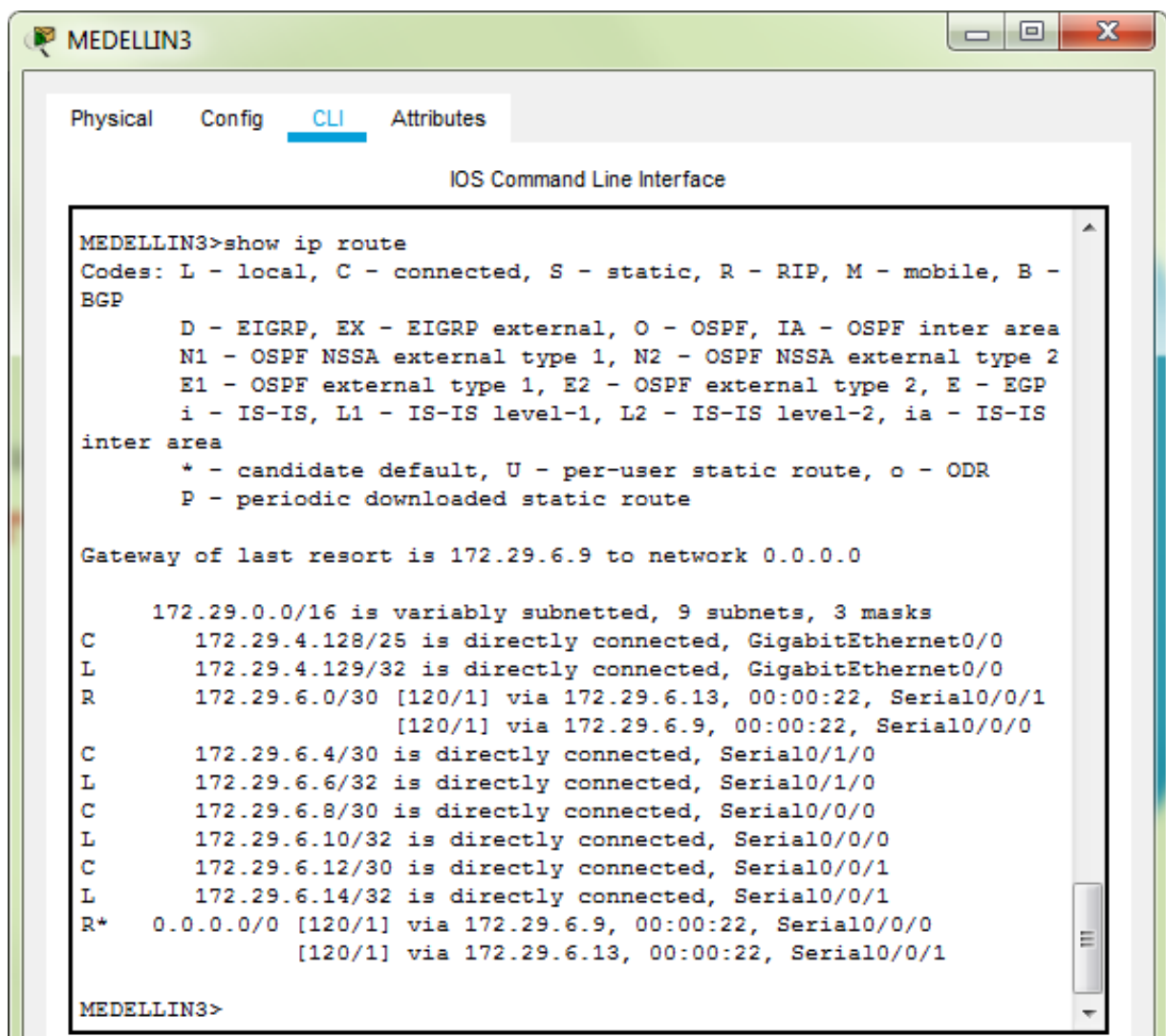


Figura 4

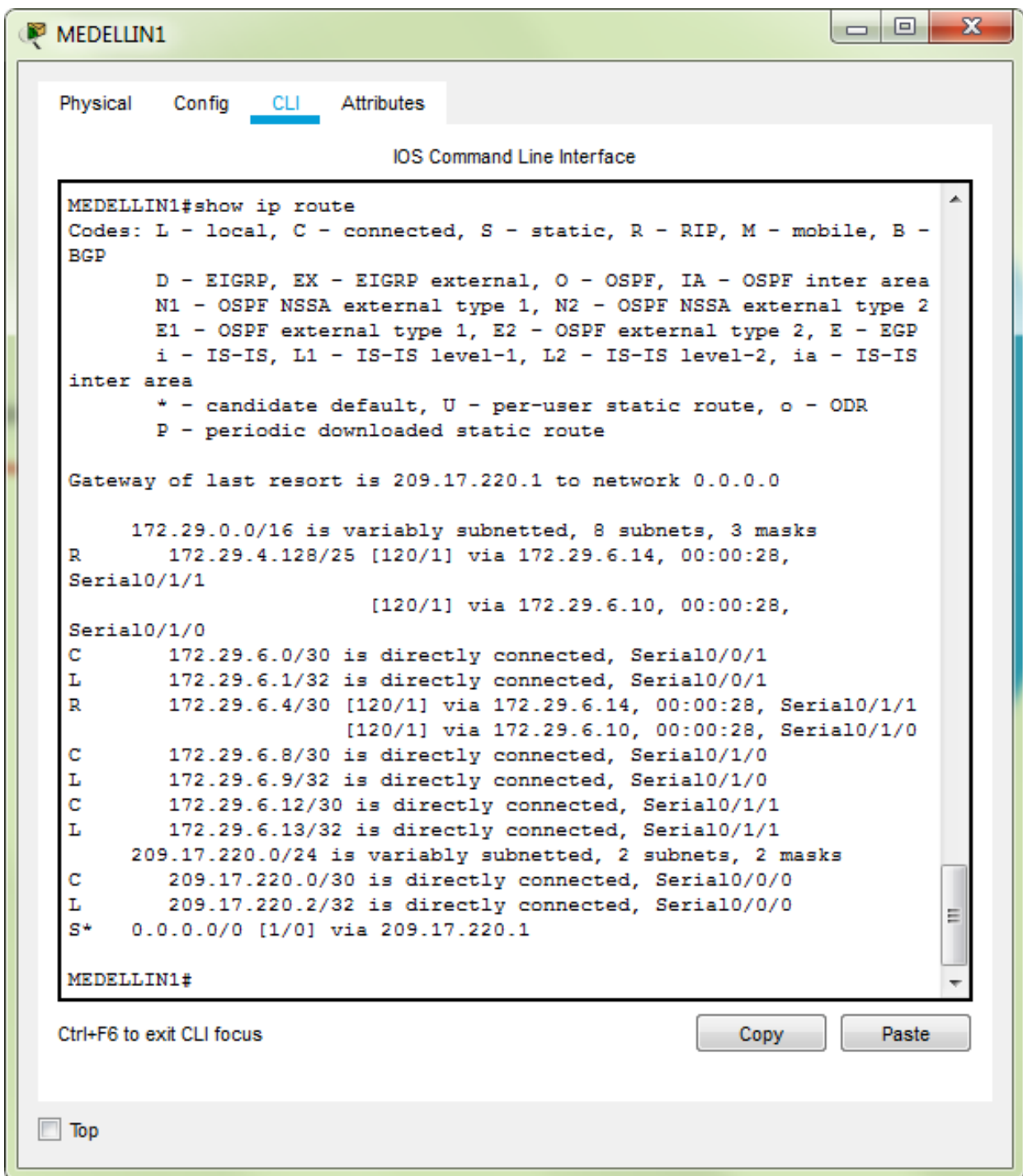


Figura 5

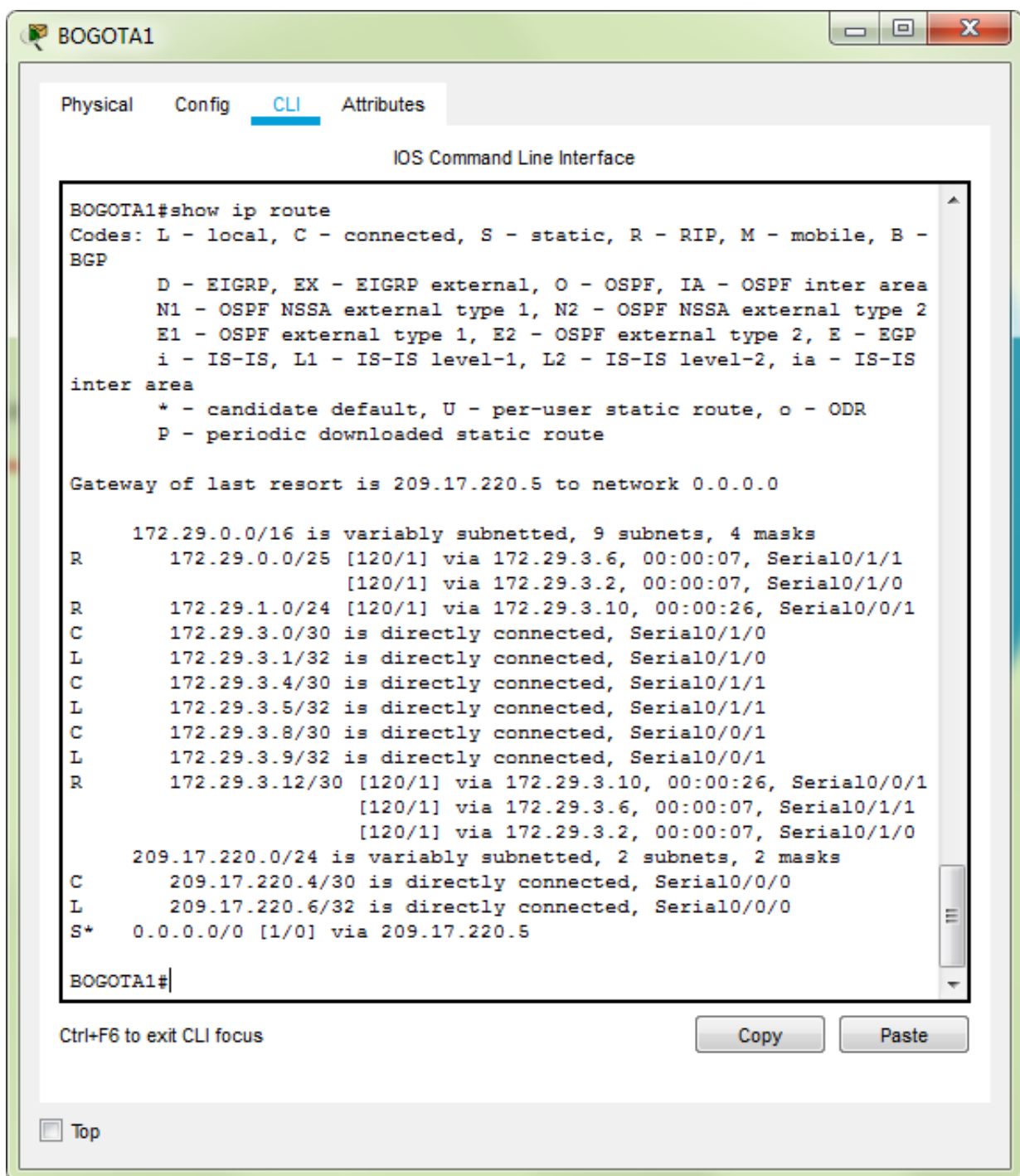


Figura 6

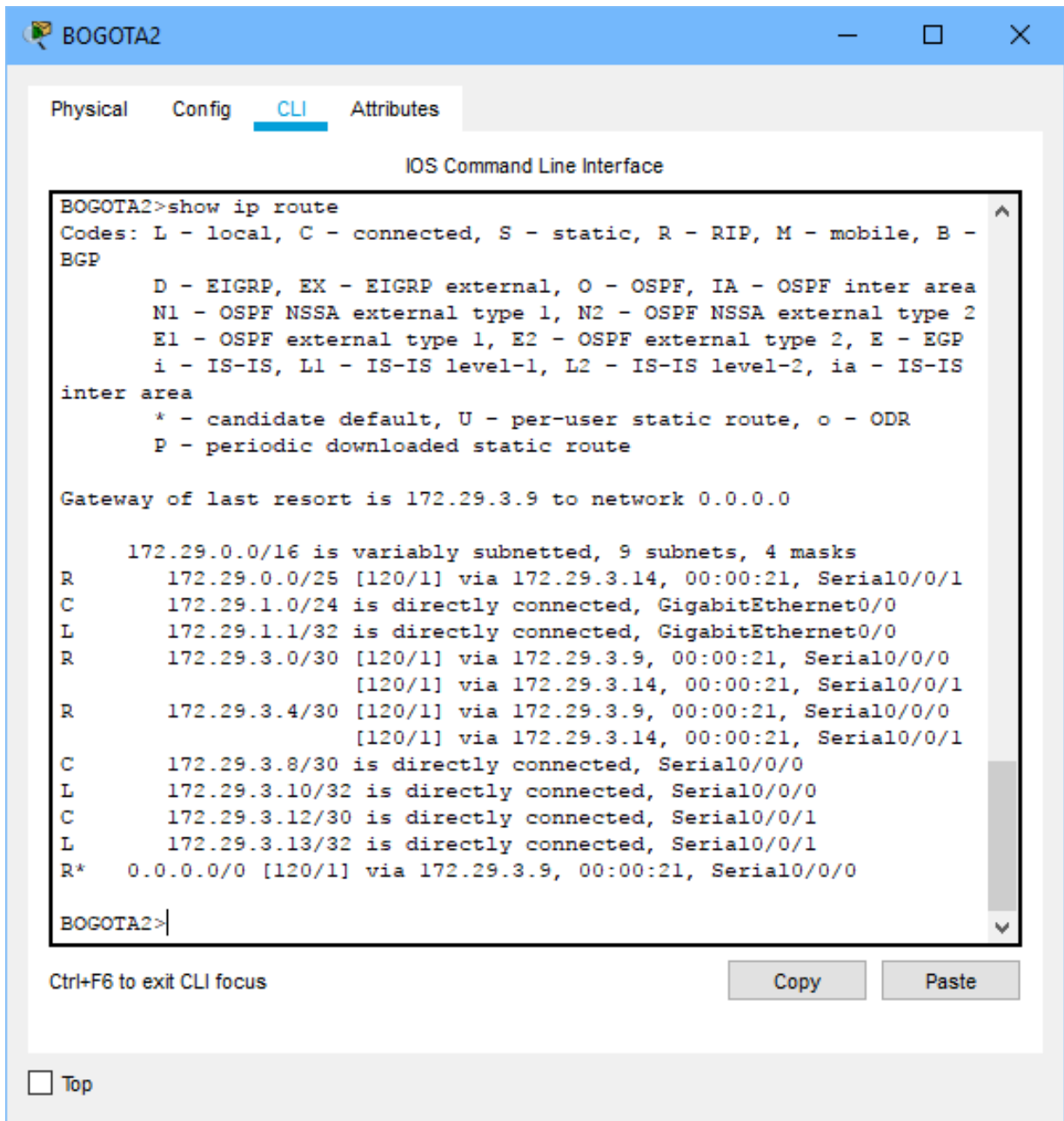


Figura 7

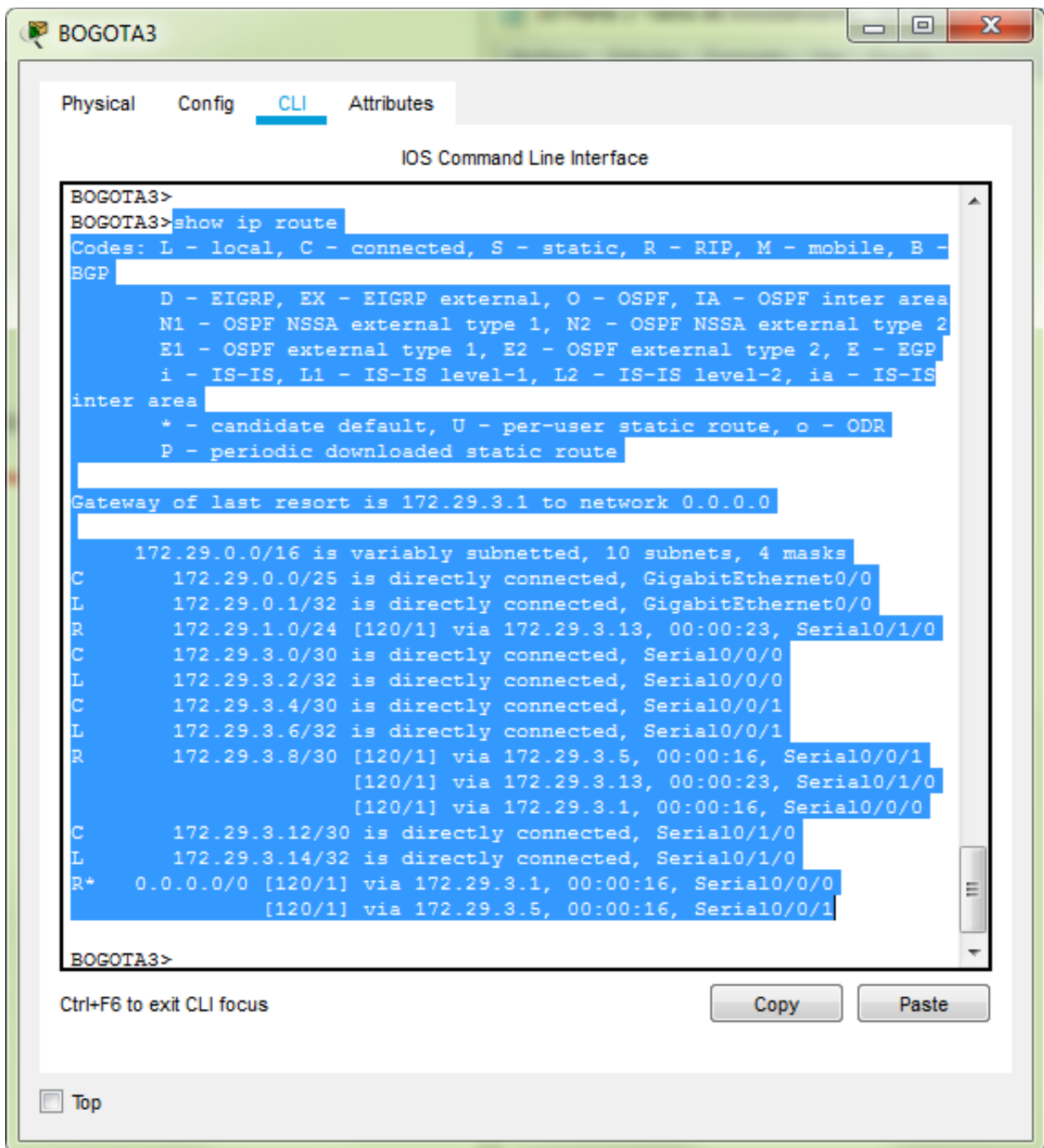


Figura 8

b. Verificar el balanceo de carga que presentan los routers.

```
BOGOTA3>show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B -
BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS
inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 172.29.3.5 to network 0.0.0.0

    172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 10 subnets, 4 masks
C       172.29.0.0/25 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       172.29.0.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
R       172.29.1.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.13, 00:00:04, Serial0/1/0
C       172.29.3.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L       172.29.3.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C       172.29.3.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L       172.29.3.6/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
R       172.29.3.8/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.5, 00:00:11, Serial0/0/1
        [120/1] via 172.29.3.1, 00:00:11, Serial0/0/0
        [120/1] via 172.29.3.13, 00:00:04, Serial0/1/0
C       172.29.3.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L       172.29.3.14/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
R*    0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.3.5, 00:00:11, Serial0/0/1
        [120/1] via 172.29.3.1, 00:00:11, Serial0/0/0

BOGOTA3>
BOGOTA3>
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Copy Paste

☐ Top

Figura 9

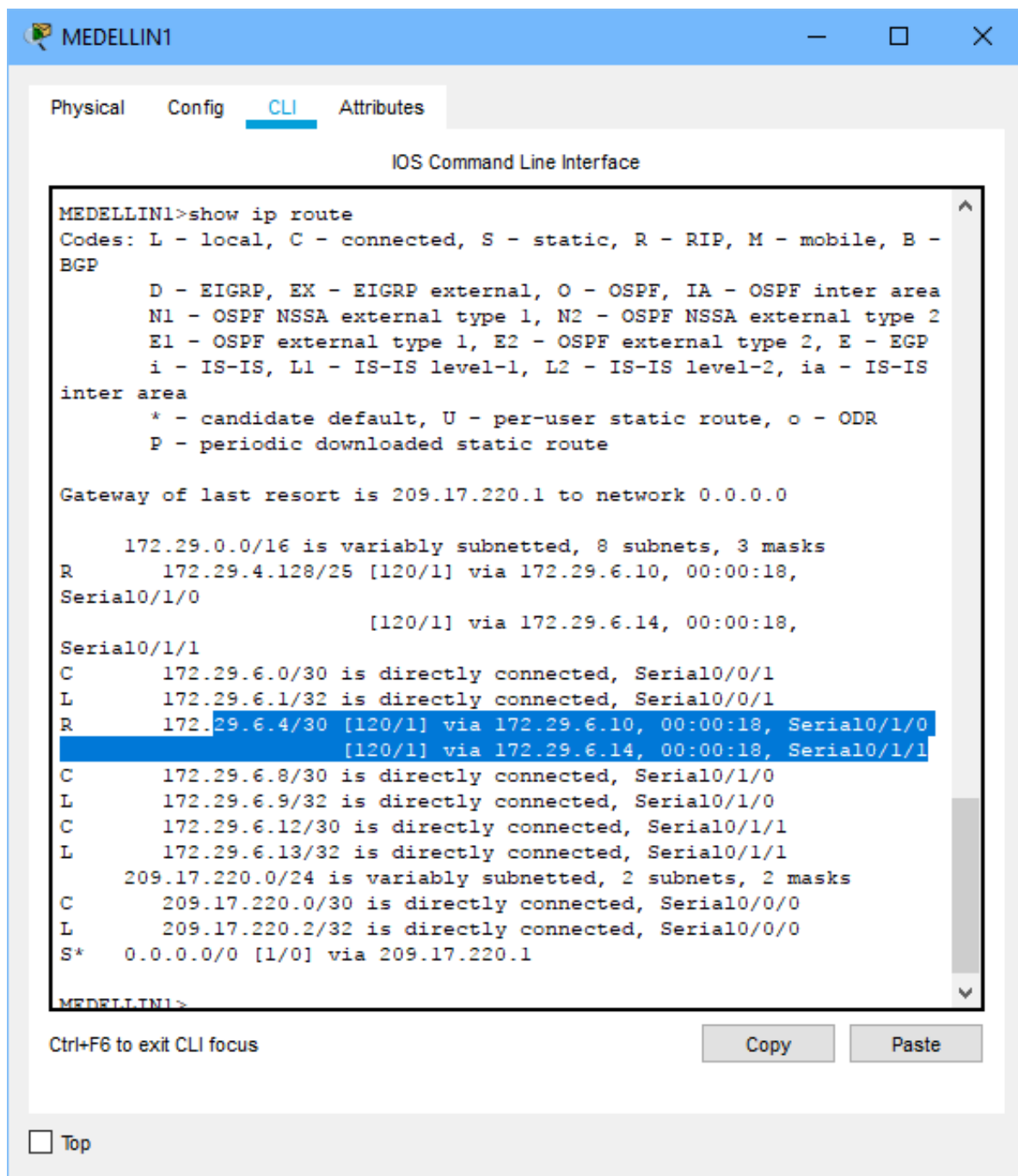


Figura 10

- c. Obsérvese en los routers Bogotá1 y Medellín1 cierta similitud por su ubicación, por tener dos enlaces de conexión hacia otro router y por la ruta por defecto que manejan.
- d. Los routers Medellín2 y Bogotá2 también presentan redes conectadas directamente y recibidas mediante RIP.
- e. Las tablas de los routers restantes deben permitir visualizar rutas redundantes para el caso de la ruta por defecto.

```
BOGOTA3>
BOGOTA3>show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B -
BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS
inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 172.29.3.1 to network 0.0.0.0

172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 10 subnets, 4 masks
C       172.29.0.0/25 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       172.29.0.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
R       172.29.1.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.13, 00:00:23, Serial0/1/0
C       172.29.3.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L       172.29.3.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C       172.29.3.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L       172.29.3.6/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
R       172.29.3.8/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.5, 00:00:16, Serial0/0/1
       [120/1] via 172.29.3.13, 00:00:23, Serial0/1/0
       [120/1] via 172.29.3.1, 00:00:16, Serial0/0/0
C       172.29.3.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L       172.29.3.14/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
R*    0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.3.1, 00:00:16, Serial0/0/0
       [120/1] via 172.29.3.5, 00:00:16, Serial0/0/1
BOGOTA3>
```

Figura 11

- f. El router ISP solo debe indicar sus rutas estáticas adicionales a las directamente conectadas.

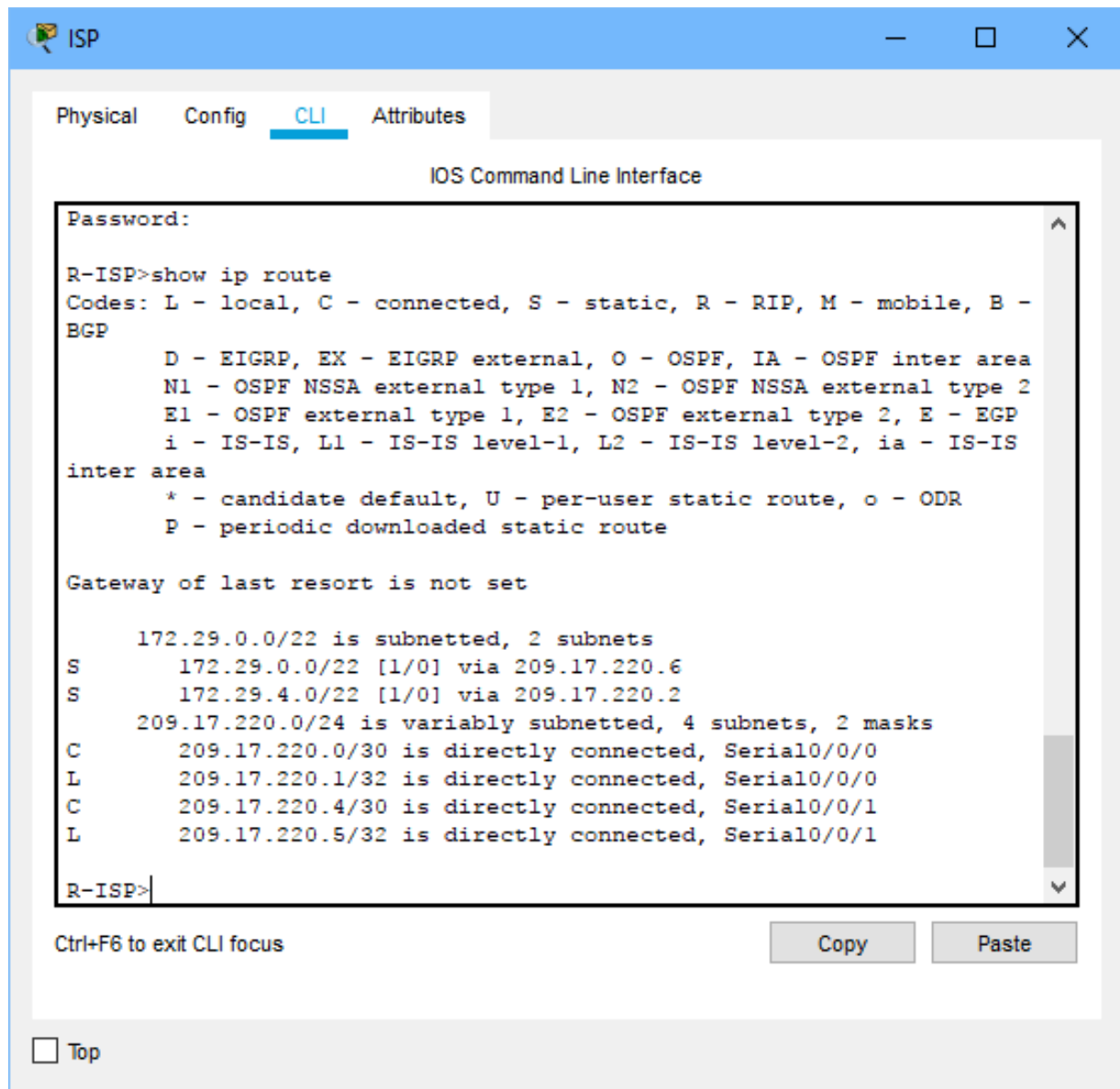


Figura 12

Parte 3: Deshabilitar la propagación del protocolo RIP.

a. Para no propagar las publicaciones por interfaces que no lo requieran se debe deshabilitar la propagación del protocolo RIP, en la siguiente tabla se indican las interfaces de cada router que no necesitan desactivación.

ROUTER	INTERFAZ
Bogota1	SERIAL0/0/1; SERIAL0/1/0; SERIAL0/1/1
Bogota2	SERIAL0/0/0; SERIAL0/0/1
Bogota3	SERIAL0/0/0; SERIAL0/0/1; SERIAL0/1/0
Medellín1	SERIAL0/0/0; SERIAL0/0/1; SERIAL0/1/1
Medellín2	SERIAL0/0/0; SERIAL0/0/1
Medellín3	SERIAL0/0/0; SERIAL0/0/1; SERIAL0/1/0
ISP	No lo requiere

Para este ejercicio, se debe deshabilitar el envío de información de enrutamiento por los interfaces de los router Medellín 2 Medellín 3, Bogotá 2 y Bogotá 3, lo cuales se dirigen hacia los hosts.

BOGOTA1

```
BOGOTA1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
BOGOTA1(config)#router rip
BOGOTA1(config-router)#version 2
OGOTA1(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0
BOGOTA1(config-router)#passive-interface g0/1
BOGOTA1(config-router)# DO WR
Building configuration...
```


BOGOTA2

```
BOGOTA2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
BOGOTA2(config)#router rip
BOGOTA2(config-router)#version 2
BOGOTA2(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0
BOGOTA2(config-router)#passive-interface g0/1
BOGOTA2(config-router)#DO WR
Building configuration...
[OK]
```

BOGOTA3

```
BOGOTA3#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
BOGOTA3(config)#router rip
BOGOTA3(config-router)#version 2
BOGOTA3(config-router)#passive-interface s0/1/1
BOGOTA3(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0
BOGOTA3(config-router)#passive-interface g0/1
BOGOTA3(config-router)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
```

MEDELLIN1

```
MEDELLIN1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
MEDELLIN1(config)#router rip
MEDELLIN1(config-router)#version 2
MEDELLIN1(config-router)#passive-interface s0/1/0
MEDELLIN1(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0
MEDELLIN1(config-router)#passive-interface g0/1
MEDELLIN1(config-router)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
```

MEDELLIN2

```
MEDELLIN2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
MEDELLIN2(config)#router rip
```

```
MEDELLIN2(config-router)#version 2
MEDELLIN2(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0
MEDELLIN2(config-router)#passive-interface g0/1
MEDELLIN2(config-router)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
```

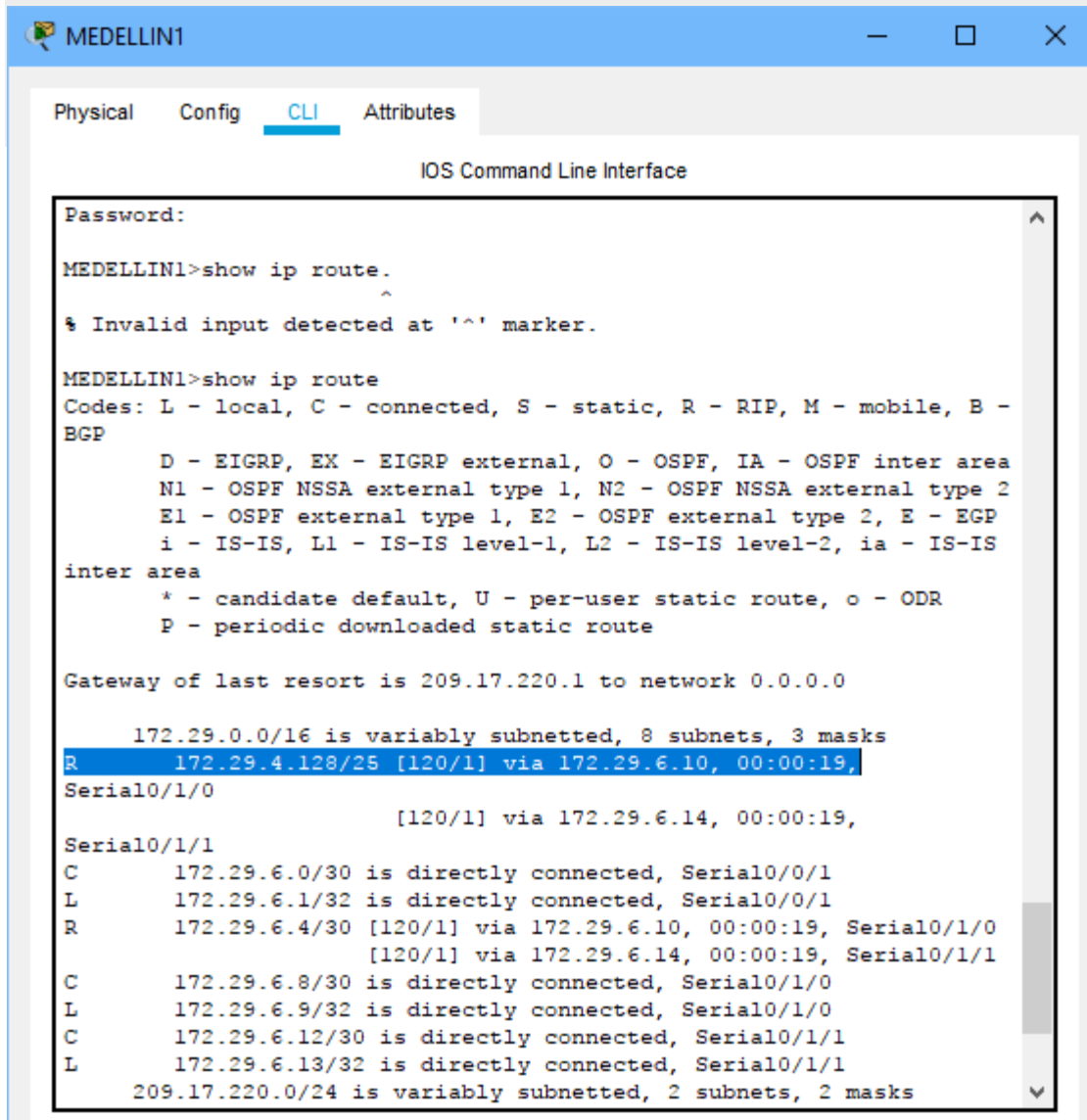
MEDELLIN3

```
MEDELLIN3#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
MEDELLIN3(config)#router rip
MEDELLIN3(config-router)#version 2
MEDELLIN3(config-router)#passive-interface s0/1/1
MEDELLIN3(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0
MEDELLIN3(config-router)#passive-interface g0/1
MEDELLIN3(config-router)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
```

Parte 4: Verificación del protocolo RIP.

a. Verificar y documentar las opciones de enrutamiento configuradas en los routers, como el passive interface para la conexión hacia el ISP, la versión de RIP y las interfaces que participan de la publicación entre otros datos.

Se realiza la verificación de los protocolos a través del comando: show ip route



```
MEDELLIN1
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface

Password:
MEDELLIN1>show ip route.
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

MEDELLIN1>show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B -
BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS
inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 209.17.220.1 to network 0.0.0.0

    172.29.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 8 subnets, 3 masks
R    172.29.4.128/25 [120/1] via 172.29.6.10, 00:00:19,
Serial0/1/0
                                [120/1] via 172.29.6.14, 00:00:19,
Serial0/1/1
C    172.29.6.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L    172.29.6.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
R    172.29.6.4/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.10, 00:00:19, Serial0/1/0
                                [120/1] via 172.29.6.14, 00:00:19, Serial0/1/1
C    172.29.6.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
L    172.29.6.9/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C    172.29.6.12/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
L    172.29.6.13/32 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
    209.17.220.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
```

Figura 13

b. Verificar y documentar la base de datos de RIP de cada router, donde se informa de manera detallada de todas las rutas hacia cada red.

ROUTER	RUTAS RIP
MEDELLIN1	R 172.29.4.128/25 [120/1] via 172.29.6.10, 00:00:19,
MEDELLIN2	R 172.29.6.12/30 [120/1] via 172.29.6.6, 00:00:18, Serial0/0/1 [120/1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:01, Serial0/0/0 R* 0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.6.1, 00:00:01, Serial0/0/0
MEDELLIN3	R* 0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.6.9, 00:00:17, Serial0/0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.6.13, 00:00:17, Serial0/0/1
BOGOTA1	R 172.29.0.0/25 [120/1] via 172.29.3.6, 00:00:08, Serial0/1/1 [120/1] via 172.29.3.2, 00:00:08, Serial0/1/0 R 172.29.1.0/24 [120/1] via 172.29.3.10, 00:00:19, Serial0/0/1
BOGOTA2	R 172.29.0.0/25 [120/1] via 172.29.3.14, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/1 R 172.29.3.0/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.9, 00:00:09, Serial0/0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.3.14, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/1 R 172.29.3.4/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.9, 00:00:09, Serial0/0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.3.14, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/1 R* 0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.3.9, 00:00:09, Serial0/0/0
BOGOTA3	R 172.29.3.8/30 [120/1] via 172.29.3.5, 00:00:24, Serial0/0/1 [120/1] via 172.29.3.1, 00:00:24, Serial0/0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.3.13, 00:00:01, Serial0/1/0 R* 0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 172.29.3.5, 00:00:24, Serial0/0/1 [120/1] via 172.29.3.1, 00:00:24, Serial0/0/0
ISP	N/A

Parte 5: Configurar encapsulamiento y autenticación PPP.

a. Según la topología se requiere que el enlace Medellín1 con ISP sea configurado con autenticación PAP.

En el ISP

```
R-ISP(config)#username MEDELLIN1 PASSWORD 1234
R-ISP(config)#INT S0/0/0
R-ISP(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
R-ISP(config-if)#ppp authentication pap
R-ISP(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up

R-ISP(config-if)#ppp pap sent-username R-ISP password 1234
R-ISP(config-if)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
```

En el router MEDELLIN1

```
MEDELLIN(config)#username R-ISP password 1234
MEDELLIN(config)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up

MEDELLIN(config)#int s0/0/0
MEDELLIN(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
MEDELLIN(config-if)#ppp authentication pap
MEDELLIN(config-if)#ppp pap sent-username MEDELLIN1 password 1234
MEDELLIN(config-if)#DO WR
Building configuration...
[OK]
```

La figura 18 muestra los resultados de hacer ping entre el ISP y MEDELLIN1

```
R-ISP(config)#
R-ISP(config)#username MEDELLIN1 PASSWORD 1234
R-ISP(config)#int S0/0/0
R-ISP(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
R-ISP(config-if)#ppp authentication pap
R-ISP(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed
state to up
R-ISP(config-if)#ppp pap sent-username ISP password 1234
R-ISP(config-if)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
R-ISP(config-if)#
R-ISP(config-if)#
R-ISP(config-if)#
R-ISP(config-if)#
R-ISP(config-if)#exit
R-ISP(config)#exit
R-ISP#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R-ISP#ping 209.17.220.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 209.17.220.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 2/2/3 ms
R-ISP#
R-ISP#
```

```
MEDELLIN1(config)#
MEDELLIN1(config)#
MEDELLIN1(config)#
MEDELLIN1(config)#
MEDELLIN1(config)#
MEDELLIN1(config)#username R-ISP password 1234
MEDELLIN1(config)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed
state to up
MEDELLIN1(config)#int s0/0/0
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#ppp authentication pap
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#ppp pap sent-username MEDELLIN1 password 1234
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#EXIT
MEDELLIN1(config)#EXIT
MEDELLIN1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
MEDELLIN1#ping 209.17.220.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 209.17.220.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 2/2/3 ms
MEDELLIN1#
```

Figura 18

b. El enlace Bogotá1 con ISP se debe configurar con autenticación CHAP.

En el ISP

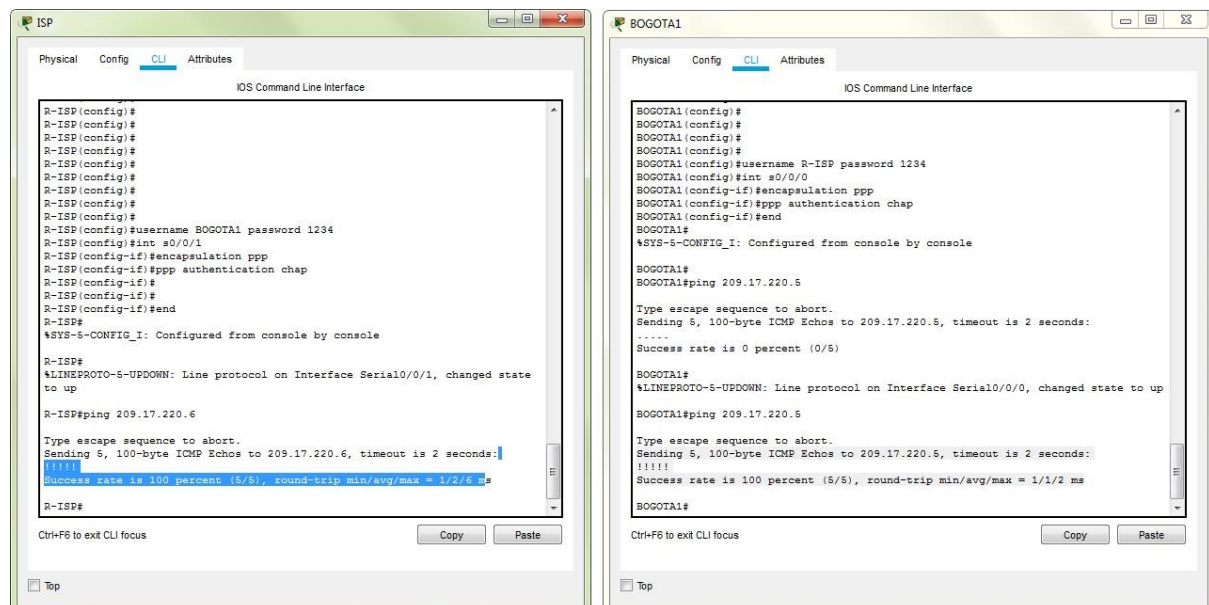
```
R-ISP(config)#username BOGOTA1 password 1234
R-ISP(config)#int s0/0/1
R-ISP(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
R-ISP(config-if)#ppp authentication chap
R-ISP(config-if)#
R-ISP(config-if)#
R-ISP(config-if)#end
R-ISP#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

R-ISP#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up
```

En el BOGOTA1

```
BOGOTA1(config)#username R-ISP password 1234
BOGOTA1(config)#int s0/0/0
BOGOTA1(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
BOGOTA1(config-if)#ppp authentication chap
BOGOTA1(config-if)#end
BOGOTA1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

La figura 19 muestra los resultados de hacer ping entre el ISP y BOGOTA1



The figure consists of two side-by-side screenshots of Cisco IOS Command Line Interface (CLI) windows. The left window is titled 'ISP' and the right window is titled 'BOGOTA1'. Both windows show the configuration of a serial interface and a successful ping test.

ISP Window:

```
R-ISP(config)#
R-ISP(config)#
R-ISP(config)#
R-ISP(config)#
R-ISP(config)#
R-ISP(config)#
R-ISP(config)#
R-ISP(config)#
R-ISP(config)#username BOGOTA1 password 1234
R-ISP(config)#int s0/0/1
R-ISP(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
R-ISP(config-if)#ppp authentication chap
R-ISP(config-if)#
R-ISP(config-if)#end
R-ISP#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

R-ISP#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up

R-ISP#ping 209.17.220.6

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 209.17.220.6, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/2/6 ms

R-ISP#
```

BOGOTA1 Window:

```
BOGOTA1(config)#
BOGOTA1(config)#
BOGOTA1(config)#
BOGOTA1(config)#
BOGOTA1(config)#username R-ISP password 1234
BOGOTA1(config)#int s0/0/0
BOGOTA1(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
BOGOTA1(config-if)#ppp authentication chap
BOGOTA1(config-if)#end
BOGOTA1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

BOGOTA1#
BOGOTA1#ping 209.17.220.5

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 209.17.220.5, timeout is 2 seconds:
.....
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

BOGOTA1#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up

BOGOTA1#ping 209.17.220.5

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 209.17.220.5, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/2 ms

BOGOTA1#
```

Figura 19

Parte 6: Configuración de PAT.

a. En la topología, si se activa NAT en cada equipo de salida (Bogotá1 y Medellín1), los routers internos de una ciudad no podrán llegar hasta los routers internos en el otro extremo, sólo existirá comunicación hasta los routers Bogotá1, ISP y Medellín1.

MEDELLIN1

```
MEDELLIN1(config)#ip nat inside source list interface s0/0/0 overload
MEDELLIN1(config)#access-list 1 permit 172.29.4.0 0.0.3.255
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#int s0/0/0
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#ip nat outside
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#int s0/0/1
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#ip nat inside
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#int s0/1/0
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#ip nat inside
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#int s0/1/1
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#ip nat inside
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#
MEDELLIN1(config-if)#
```

BOGOTA1

```
BOGOTA1(config)#access-list 1 permit 172.29.0.0 0.0.3.255
BOGOTA1(config)#int s0/0/0
BOGOTA1(config-if)#ip nat outside
BOGOTA1(config-if)#int s0/0/1
BOGOTA1(config-if)#ip nat inside
BOGOTA1(config-if)#int s0/1/0
BOGOTA1(config-if)#ip nat inside
BOGOTA1(config-if)#int s0/1/1
BOGOTA1(config-if)#ip nat inside
BOGOTA1(config-if)#
BOGOTA1(config-if)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
```

Figura muestra los ping desde los equipos a el ISP

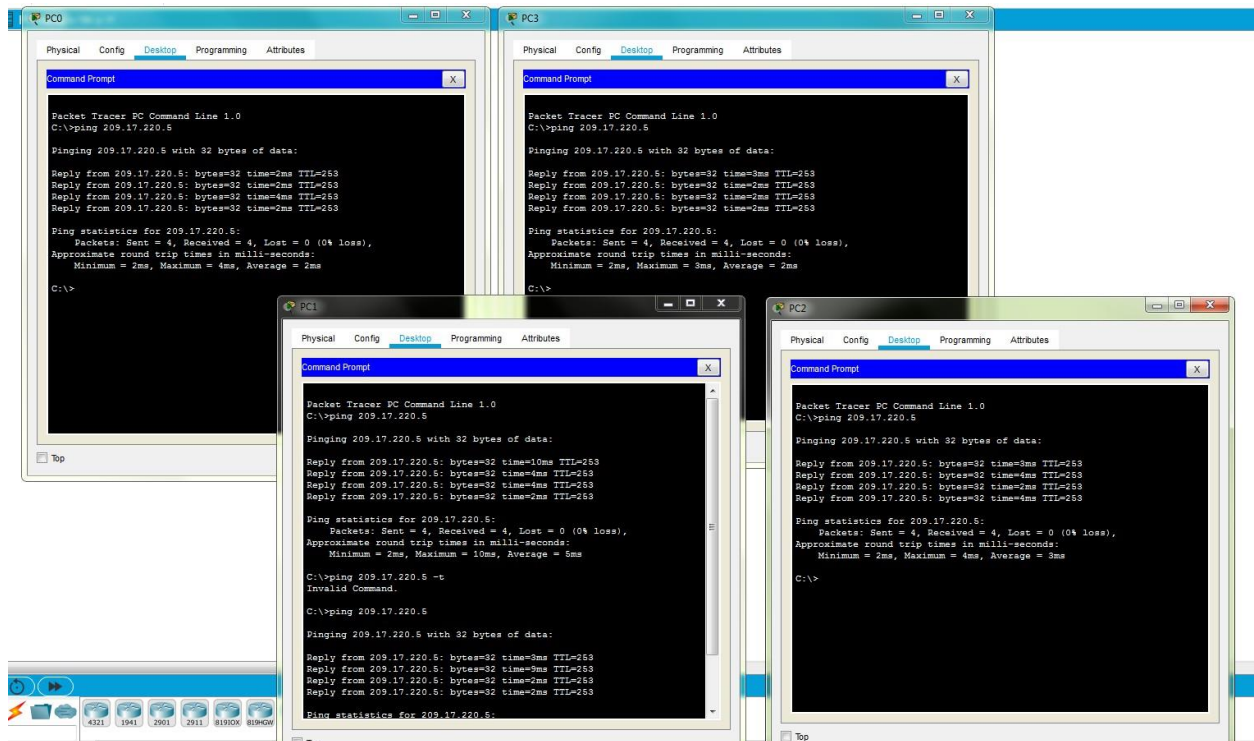


Figura 20

b. Después de verificar lo indicado en el paso anterior proceda a configurar el NAT en el router Medellín1. Compruebe que la traducción de direcciones indique las interfaces de entrada y de salida. Al realizar una prueba de ping, la dirección debe ser traducida automáticamente a la dirección de la interfaz serial 0/1/0 del router Medellín1, cómo diferente puerto.

```
Medellin-1#show ip nat translations
Pro  Inside global      Inside local      Outside local      Outside global
icmp 209.17.220.2:1    172.29.4.6:1     209.17.220.1:1    209.17.220.1:1
icmp 209.17.220.2:2    172.29.4.6:2     209.17.220.1:2    209.17.220.1:2
icmp 209.17.220.2:3    172.29.4.6:3     209.17.220.1:3    209.17.220.1:3
icmp 209.17.220.2:4    172.29.4.6:4     209.17.220.1:4    209.17.220.1:4
Medellin-1#
```

Figura 21

c. Proceda a configurar el NAT en el router BOGOTA1. Compruebe que la traducción de direcciones indique las interfaces de entrada y de salida. Al realizar una prueba de ping, la dirección debe ser traducida automáticamente a la dirección de la interfaz serial 0/1/0 del router Bogotá1, cómo diferente puerto.

```
BOGOTA#show ip nat translations
Pro  Inside global      Inside local      Outside local      Outside
global
icmp 209.17.220.6:29    172.29.0.6:29    209.17.220.5:29
209.17.220.5:29
icmp 209.17.220.6:30    172.29.0.6:30    209.17.220.5:30
209.17.220.5:30
icmp 209.17.220.6:31    172.29.0.6:31    209.17.220.5:31
209.17.220.5:31
icmp 209.17.220.6:32    172.29.0.6:32    209.17.220.5:32
209.17.220.5:32
BOGOTA#
```

Figura 22

Parte 7: Configuración del servicio DHCP.

- a. Configurar la red Medellín2 y Medellín3 donde el router Medellín 2 debe ser el servidor DHCP para ambas redes Lan.
- b. El router Medellín3 deberá habilitar el paso de los mensajes broadcast hacia la IP del router Medellín2.

En el router MEDELLIN2

```
MEDELLIN2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
MEDELLIN2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.4.1 172.29.4.5
MEDELLIN2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.4.129 172.29.4.133
MEDELLIN2(config)#ip dhcp pool PRIMERA
MEDELLIN2(dhcp-config)#NEtwork 172.29.4.0 255.255.255.128
MEDELLIN2(dhcp-config)#DEfault-router 172.29.4.1
MEDELLIN2(dhcp-config)#dns-server 8.8.8.8
MEDELLIN2(dhcp-config)#exit
MEDELLIN2(config)#ip dhcp pool SEGUNDA
MEDELLIN2(dhcp-config)#NEtwork 172.29.4.128 255.255.255.128
MEDELLIN2(dhcp-config)#DEfault-router 172.29.4.129
MEDELLIN2(dhcp-config)#dns-server 8.8.8.8
MEDELLIN2(dhcp-config)#exit
MEDELLIN2(config)#do wr
Building configuration...
```

[OK]

En el router MEDELLIN3

```
MEDELLIN3#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
MEDELLIN3(config)#int g0/0
MEDELLIN3(config-if)#ip helper-address 172.29.6.5
MEDELLIN3(config-if)#do wr
Building configuration...
```

[OK]

Figura muestra el direccionamiento IP mediante DHCP al router MEDELLIN2 desde su propia red y desde la red de MEDELLIN3

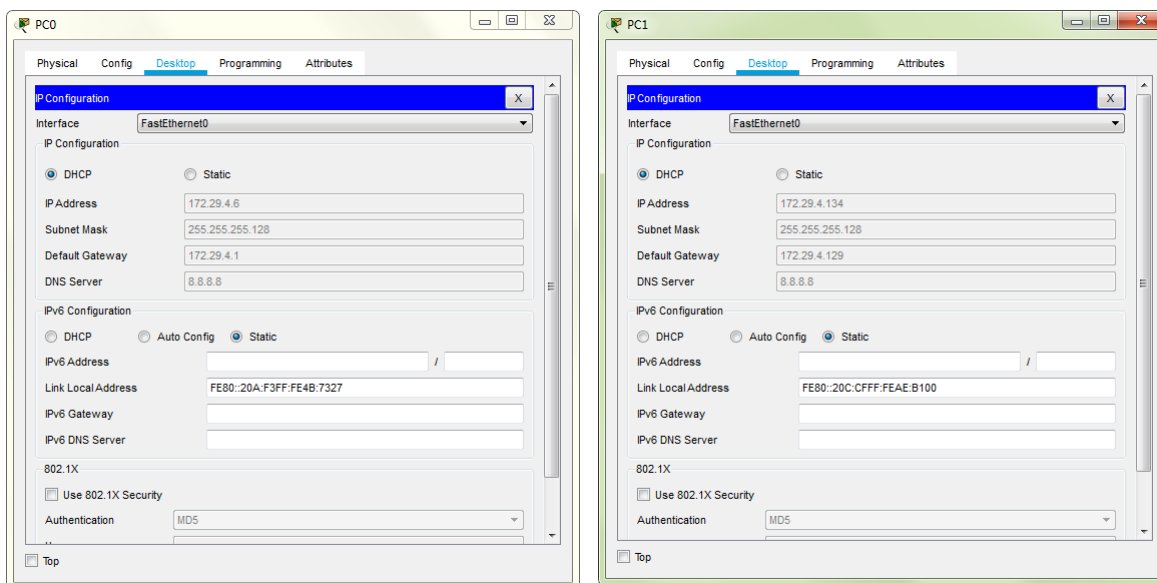


Figura 23

c. Configurar la red Bogotá2 y Bogotá3 donde el router Medellín2 debe ser el servidor DHCP para ambas redes Lan.

d. Configure el router Bogotá1 para que habilite el paso de los mensajes Broadcast hacia la IP del router Bogotá2.

En el router BOGOTA2 se realiza la siguiente configuración

```
BOGOTA2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
BOGOTA2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.1.1 172.29.1.5
BOGOTA2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.29.0.1 172.29.0.5
BOGOTA2(config)#ip dhcp pool TERCERA
BOGOTA2(dhcp-config)#network 172.29.1.0 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA2(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.29.1.1
BOGOTA2(dhcp-config)#dns-server 0.0.0.0
BOGOTA2(dhcp-config)#ip dhcp pool CUARTA
BOGOTA2(dhcp-config)#network 172.29.0.0 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA2(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.29.0.1
BOGOTA2(dhcp-config)#dns-server 0.0.0.0
BOGOTA2(dhcp-config)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
```

Figura muestra el direccionamiento IP mediante DHCP al router BOGOTA2 desde su propia red y desde la red de BOGOTA3

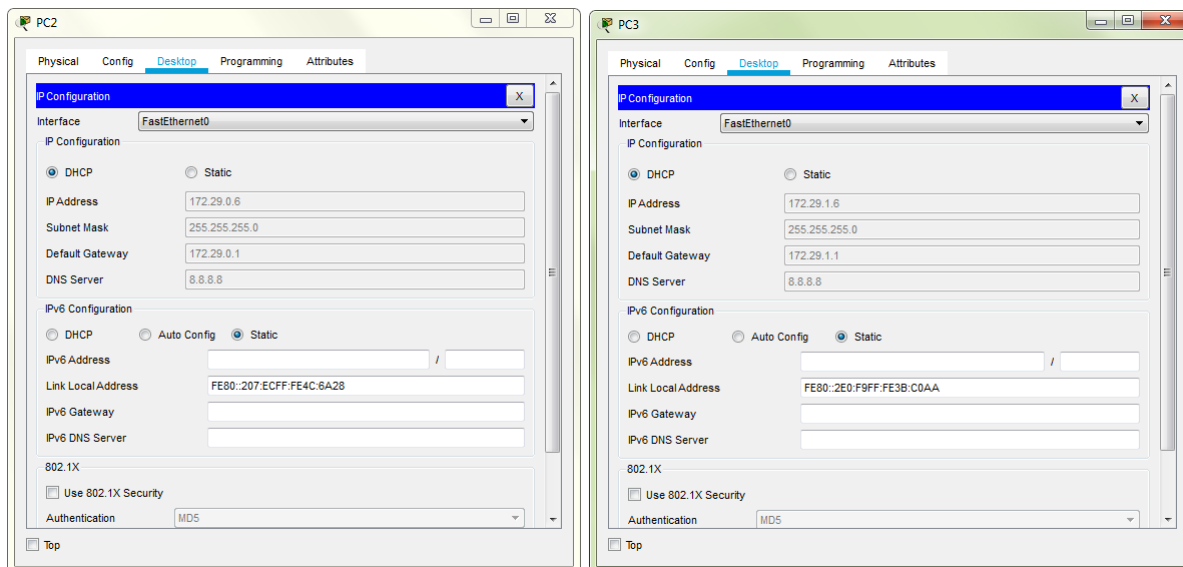


Figura 24

ESCENARIO Nro. 2

Escenario: Una empresa de Tecnología posee tres sucursales distribuidas en las ciudades de Bogotá, Medellín y Bucaramanga, en donde el estudiante será el administrador de la red, el cual deberá configurar e interconectar entre sí cada uno de los dispositivos que forman parte del escenario, acorde con los lineamientos establecidos para el direccionamiento IP, protocolos de enrutamiento y demás aspectos que forman parte de la topología de red.

Topología de red

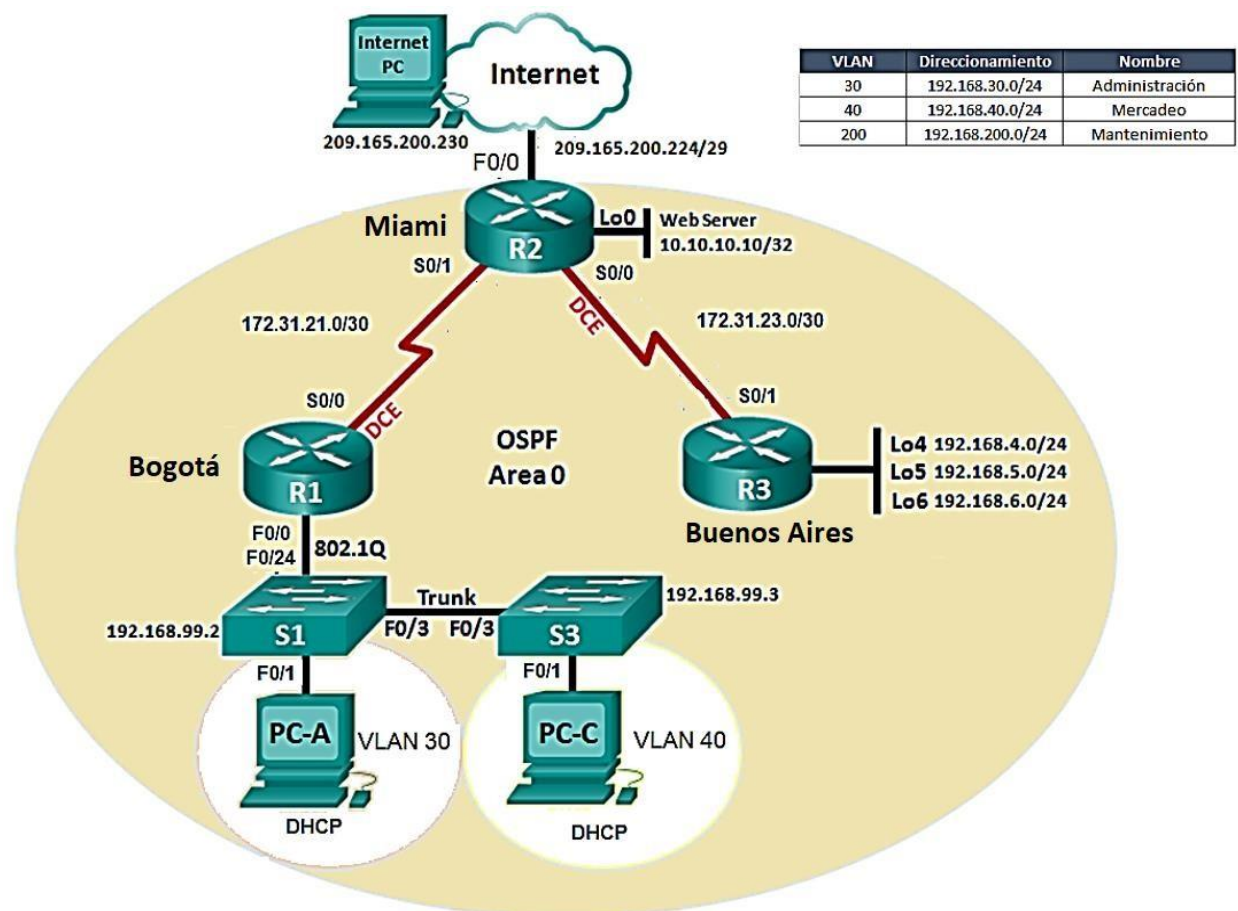


Figura 25

Configurar el direccionamiento IP acorde con la topología de red para cada uno de los dispositivos que forman parte del escenario.

Tabla de direccionamiento

Dispositivo	Interfaz	Dirección IP	Máscara de subred	Gateway predeterminado
R1 (BOGOTÁ)	S0/1/0 (DCE)	172.31.21.1	255.255.255.252	N/A
	G0/0	192.168.13.1	255.255.255.252	N/A
R2 (MIAMI)	G0/0	209.165.200.225	255.255.255.248	N/A
	G0/1	10.10.10.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
	S0/1/0 (DCE)	172.31.23.1	255.255.255.252	N/A
	S0/1/1	172.31.21.2	255.255.255.252	N/A
R3 (BUENOS AIRES)	S0/1/1	172.31.23.2	255.255.255.252	N/A
	Lo4	192.168.4.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
	Lo5	192.168.5.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
	Lo6	192.168.6.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
Internet PC	NIC	209.165.200.230	255.255.255.248	209.165.200.225
Web Server	Fa0	10.10.10.10	255.255.255.0	10.10.10.1
PC-A	F0/1	DHCP	DHCP	DHCP
PC-C	F0/1	DHCP	DHCP	DHCP

TOPOLOGIA

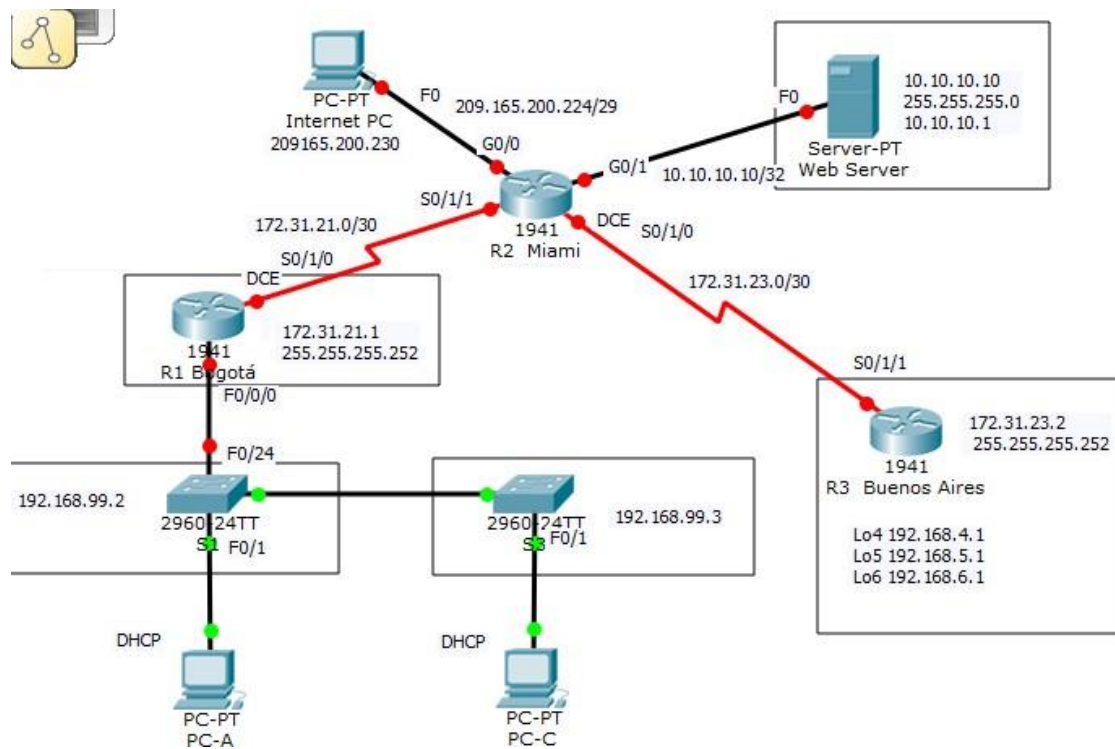
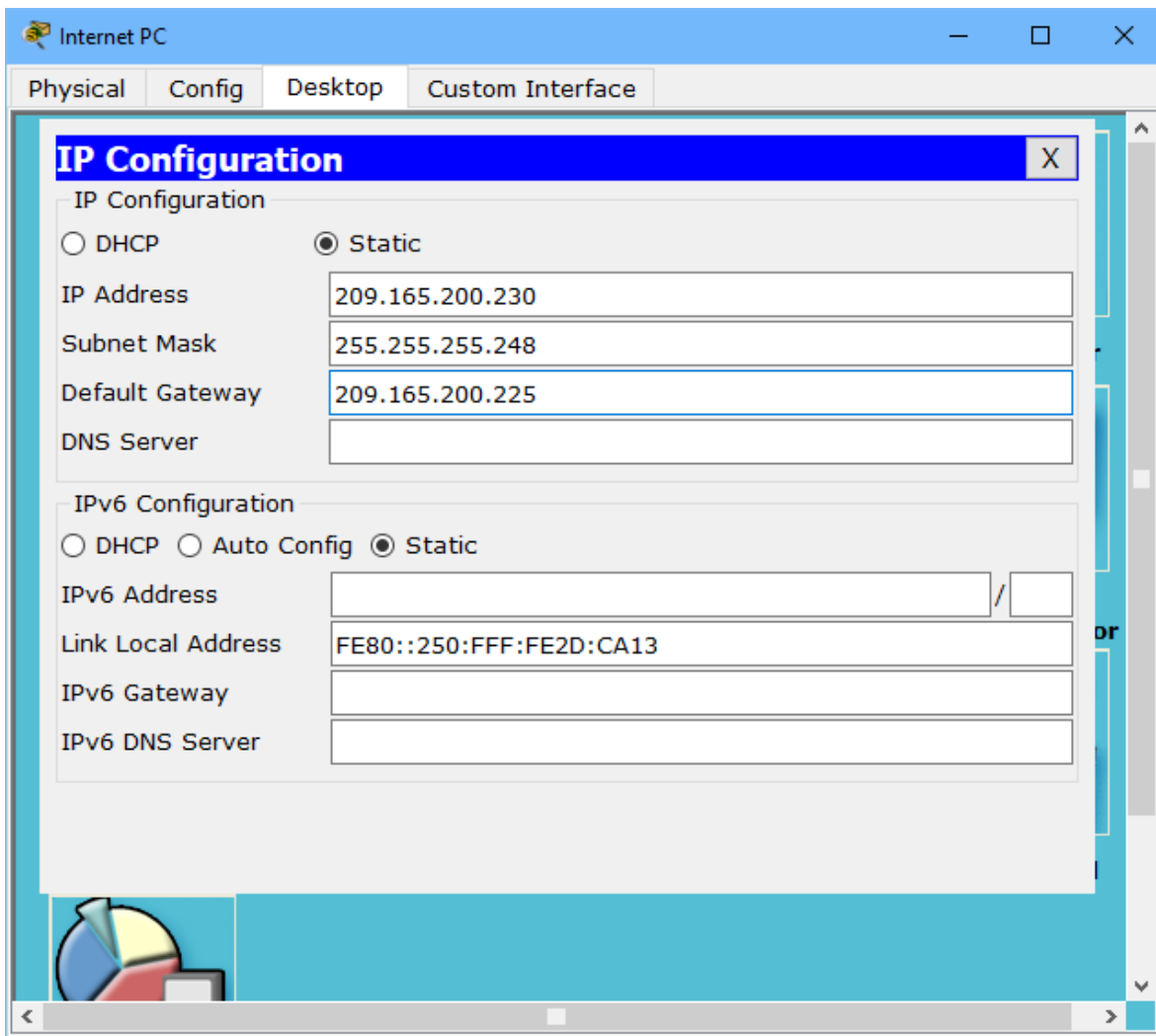


Figura 26

1. Configurar el direccionamiento IP acorde con la topología de red para cada uno de los dispositivos que forman parte del escenario

Direccionamiento ip (Internet PC)



The screenshot shows a window titled "Internet PC" with four tabs: "Physical", "Config", "Desktop", and "Custom Interface". The "Config" tab is active, displaying the "IP Configuration" settings. The window has a blue title bar and a light blue background. The "IP Configuration" section is highlighted with a blue header and a close button (X). Below the header, there are two main sections: "IP Configuration" and "IPv6 Configuration".

IP Configuration

- ☐ DHCP
- ☒ Static

IP Address: 209.165.200.230

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.248

Default Gateway: 209.165.200.225

DNS Server:

IPv6 Configuration

- ☐ DHCP
- ☐ Auto Config
- ☒ Static

IPv6 Address: /

Link Local Address: FE80::250:FFF:FE2D:CA13

IPv6 Gateway:

IPv6 DNS Server:

Figura 27

R1 (BOGOTA)

```
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname BOGOTA
BOGOTA(config)#inter
BOGOTA(config)#interface s0/0/0
BOGOTA(config-if)#ip add
BOGOTA(config-if)#ip address 172.31.21.1 255.255.255.252
BOGOTA(config-if)#clock rate 64000
BOGOTA(config-if)#no sh
BOGOTA(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
BOGOTA(config-if)#
BOGOTA#
    %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

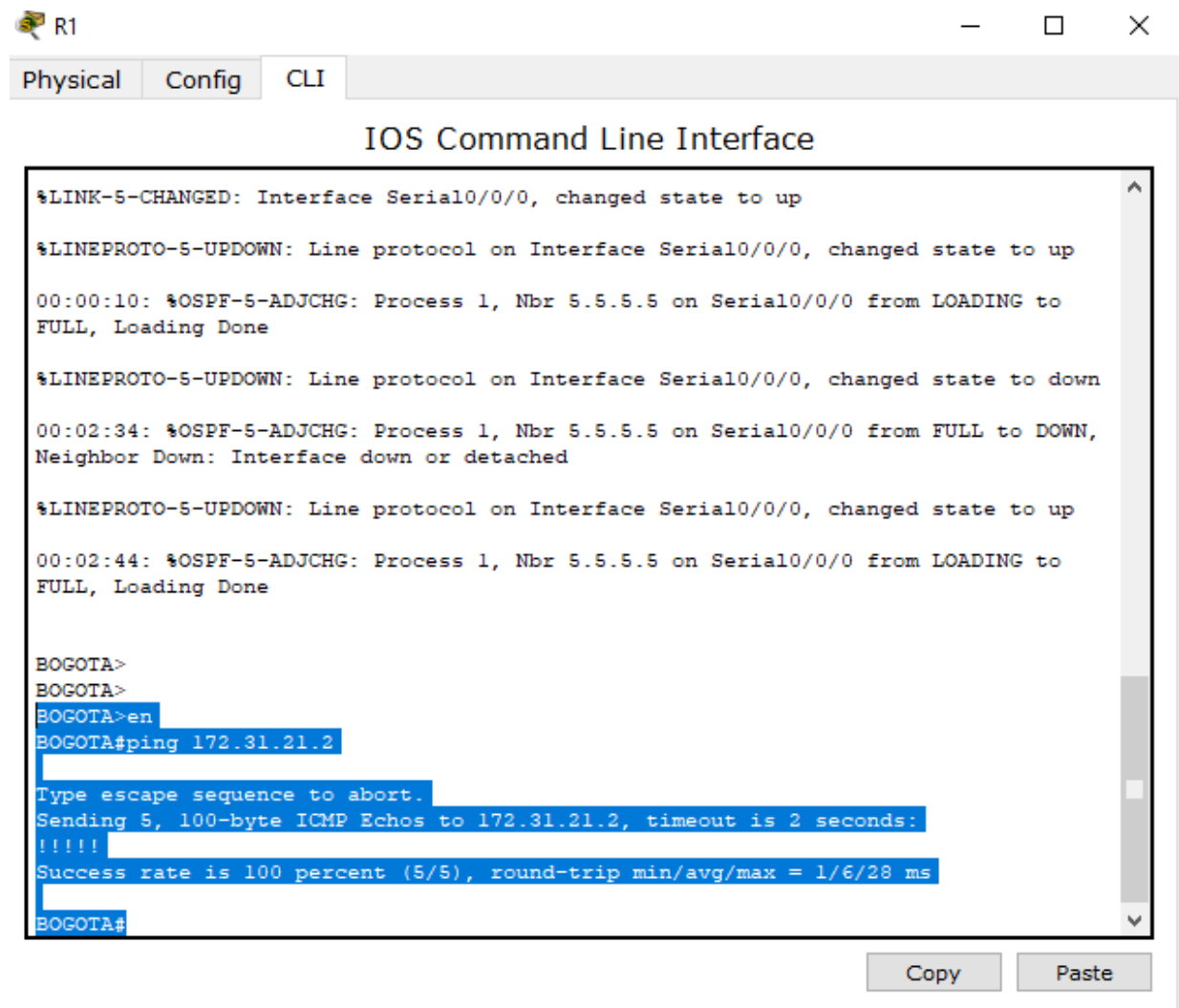
R2 (MIAMI)

```
MIAMI>en
MIAMI#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
MIAMI(config)#int loop0
MIAMI(config-if)#ip address 10.10.10.10 255.255.255.255
MIAMI(config-if)#no shutdown
MIAMI(config-if)#int s0/0/0
MIAMI(config-if)#ip address 172.31.23.1 255.255.255.252
MIAMI(config-if)#clock rate 64000
MIAMI(config-if)#no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
MIAMI(config-if)#exit
MIAMI(config)#int s0/0/1
MIAMI(config-if)#ip address 172.31.21.2 255.255.255.252
MIAMI(config-if)#no shutdown
MIAMI(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up
MIAMI(config-if)#exit
MIAMI(config)#int g0/0
MIAMI(config-if)#ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.248 (Servidor WEB)
```

se procede a configurar las interfaces para el servidor web y el proveedor de servicio de internet en el router 2

```
MIAMI(config)#int g0/1
MIAMI(config-if)#ip add 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
MIAMI(config-if)#no shutdown
```

Se prueba realizando ping entre R1 y R2



The screenshot shows the CLI of router R1. The title bar indicates 'R1' and the tabs are 'Physical', 'Config', and 'CLI'. The main window is titled 'IOS Command Line Interface'. The output shows several OSPF-related messages for interface Serial0/0/0, including state changes from 'LOADING' to 'FULL' and 'DOWN' to 'UP'. The user 'BOGOTA' enters the command 'en' to enter configuration mode, then 'ping 172.31.21.2'. The output of the ping command shows 'Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.31.21.2, timeout is 2 seconds:' followed by '!!!!!!' and 'Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/6/28 ms'. The prompt returns to 'BOGOTA#'. There are 'Copy' and 'Paste' buttons at the bottom right of the window.

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
00:00:10: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 5.5.5.5 on Serial0/0/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
00:02:34: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 5.5.5.5 on Serial0/0/0 from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
00:02:44: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 5.5.5.5 on Serial0/0/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done

BOGOTA>
BOGOTA>
BOGOTA>en
BOGOTA#ping 172.31.21.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.31.21.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/6/28 ms
BOGOTA#
```

Figura 28

R3 (BUENOS AIRES)

```
enable
config t
hostname BUENOS_AIRES int loop4
ip add 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0
no shut int loop5
ip add 192.168.5.1 255.255.255.0
no shut int loop4
ip add 192.168.6.1 255.255.255.0
no shut int s0/0/1
ip add 172.31.23.2
255.255.255.252
no shut
```

2. Configurar el protocolo de enrutamiento OSPFv2 bajo los siguientes criterios:

OSPFv2 area 0

Configuration Item or Task	Specification
Router ID R1	1.1.1.1
Router ID R2	5.5.5.5
Router ID R3	8.8.8.8
Configurar todas las interfaces LAN como pasivas	
Establecer el ancho de banda para enlaces seriales en	256 Kb/s
Ajustar el costo en la métrica de S0/0 a	9500

CONFIGURACIÓN OSPF V2

R1 (BOGOTA)

```
enable
config t router ospf 1
router-id 1.1.1.1
network 192.168.99.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
passive-interface gi0/0 int s0/1/0
bandwidth 256 ip ospf cost 9500 int s0/1/1 bandwidth 256
passive-interface f0/0
```

R2 (MIAMI)

```
enable
config t router ospf 1
router-id 5.5.5.5
network 209.165.200.224 0.0.0.7 area 0
network 172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
network 10.10.10.10 0.0.0.3 area 0 passive-interface gi0/0
int s0/1/0 bandwidth 256 ip ospf cost 9500 int s0/1/1 bandwidth 256
```

R3 (BUENOS AIRES)

```
config t router ospf 1
router-id 8.8.8.8
network 172.31.23.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
network 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 192.168.6.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 int s0/1/1
bandwidth 256 ip ospf cost 9500 int s0/1/0 bandwidth 256
```


Configuración WEB Server

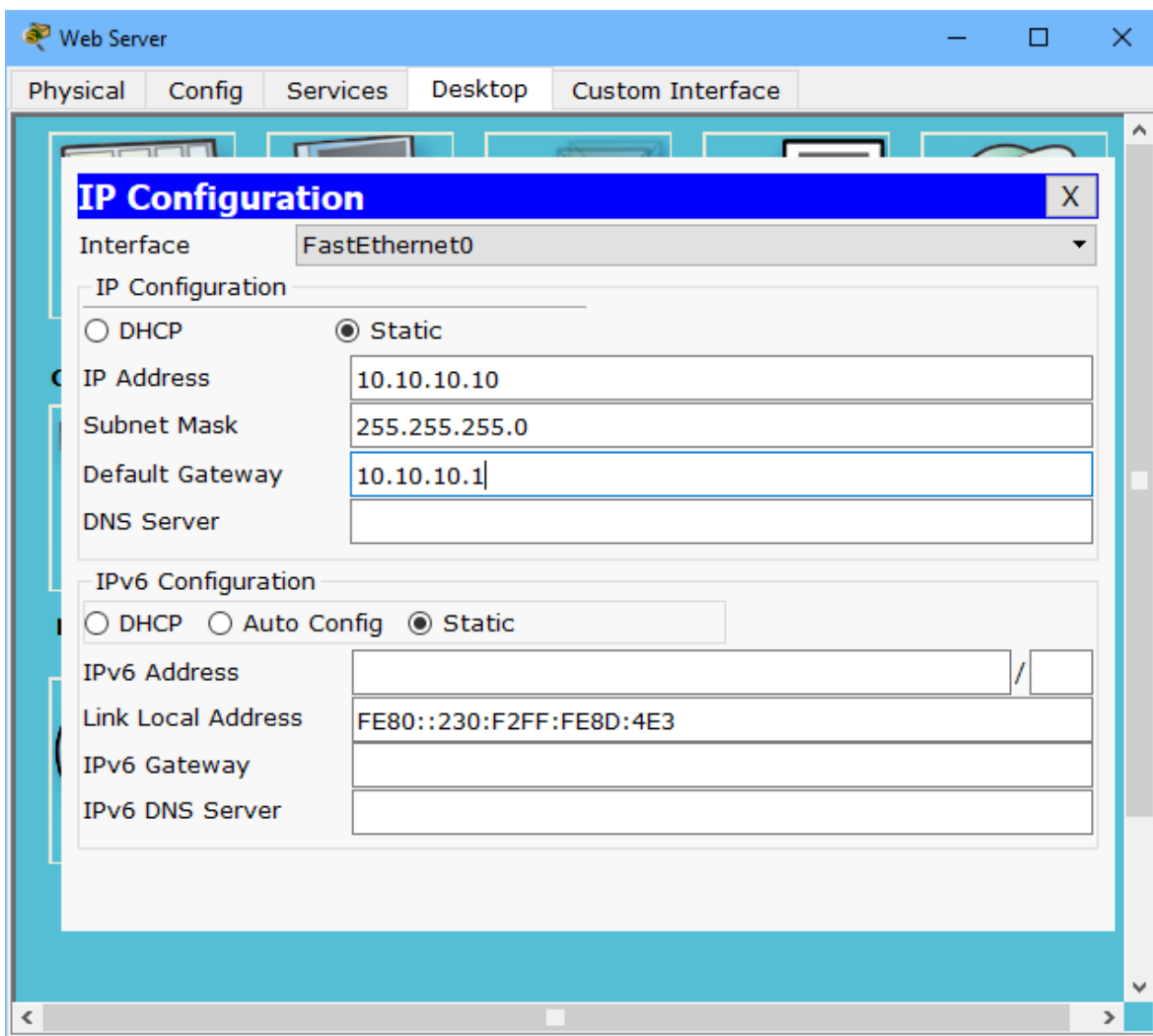


Figura 29

Verificar información de OSPF

enable

show ip ospf neighbor

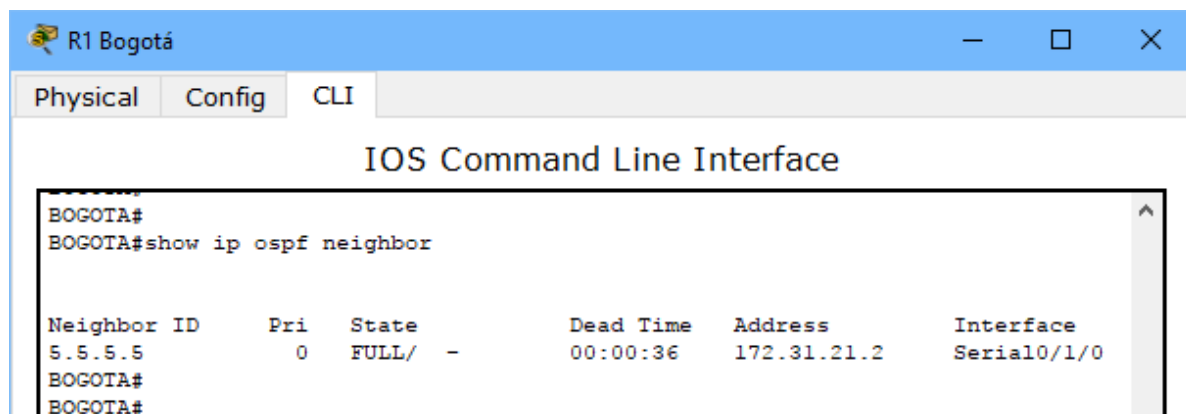


Figura 30

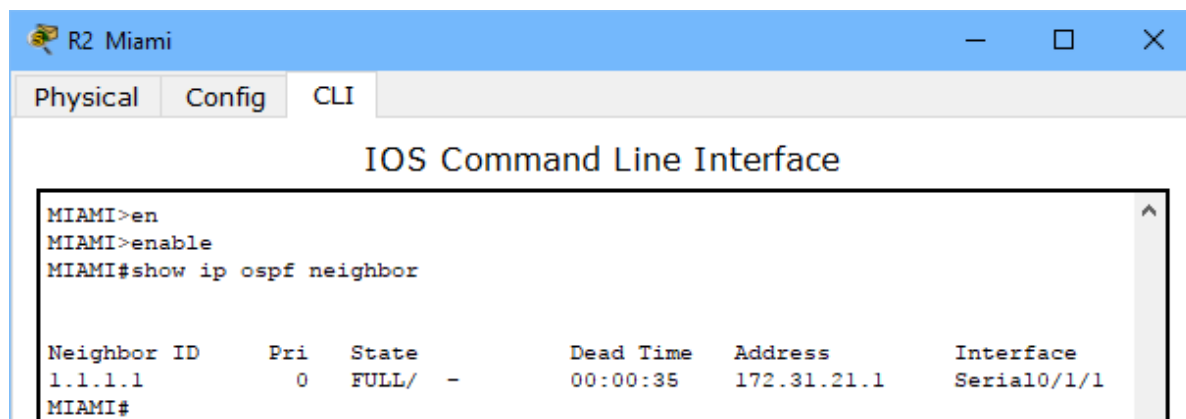
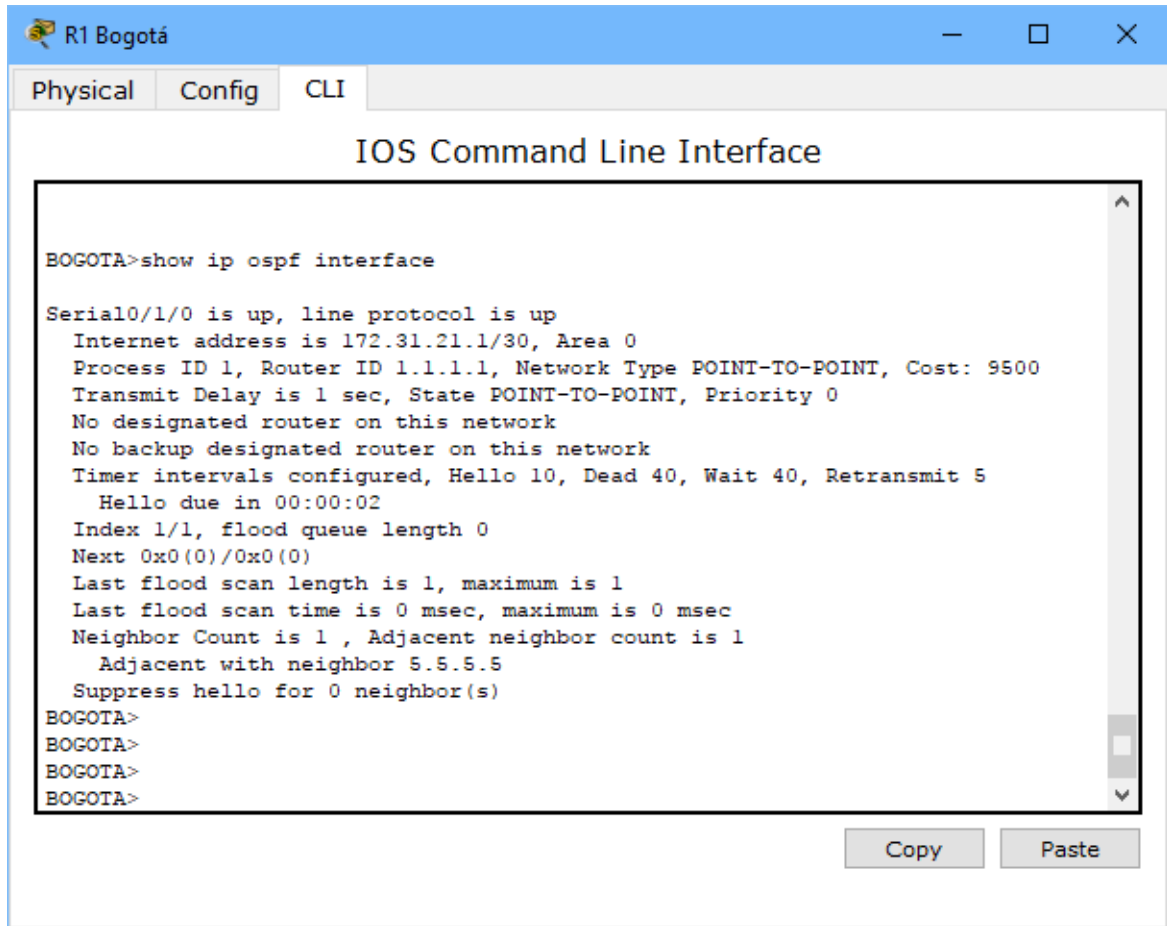


Figura 31

Visualizar lista resumida de interfaces por OSPF en donde se ilustre el costo de cada interface

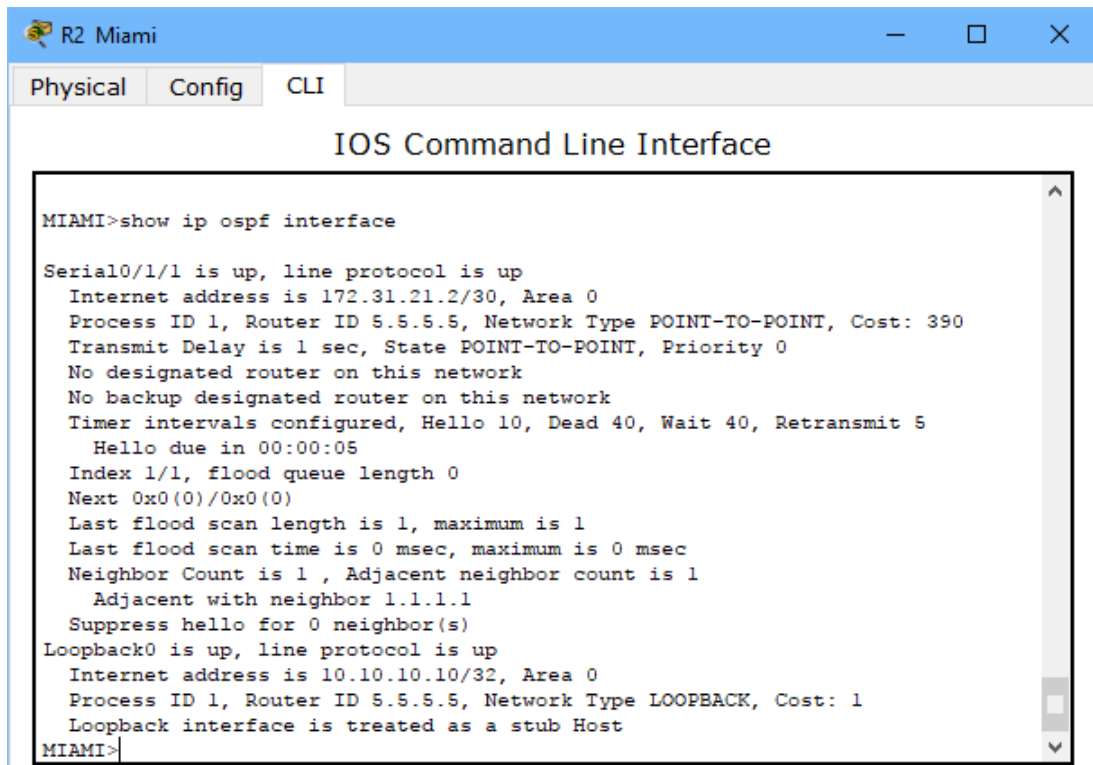
show ip ospf interface



```
BOGOTA>show ip ospf interface

Serial0/1/0 is up, line protocol is up
 Internet address is 172.31.21.1/30, Area 0
 Process ID 1, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type POINT-TO-POINT, Cost: 9500
 Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT-TO-POINT, Priority 0
 No designated router on this network
 No backup designated router on this network
 Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
   Hello due in 00:00:02
 Index 1/1, flood queue length 0
 Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
 Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
 Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
 Neighbor Count is 1 , Adjacent neighbor count is 1
   Adjacent with neighbor 5.5.5.5
 Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
BOGOTA>
BOGOTA>
BOGOTA>
BOGOTA>
```

Figura 32



The screenshot shows a window titled "R2 Miami" with three tabs: "Physical", "Config", and "CLI". The "CLI" tab is active, displaying the "IOS Command Line Interface". The command "MIAMI>show ip ospf interface" has been entered, and the output is displayed below it. The output shows details for two interfaces: Serial0/1/1 and Loopback0. Serial0/1/1 is up, with IP address 172.31.21.2/30, Area 0, and is configured as a POINT-TO-POINT network. Loopback0 is also up, with IP address 10.10.10.10/32, Area 0, and is configured as a stub Host.

```
MIAMI>show ip ospf interface

Serial0/1/1 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet address is 172.31.21.2/30, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 5.5.5.5, Network Type POINT-TO-POINT, Cost: 390
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT-TO-POINT, Priority 0
  No designated router on this network
  No backup designated router on this network
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
    Hello due in 00:00:05
  Index 1/1, flood queue length 0
  Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
  Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
  Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
  Neighbor Count is 1 , Adjacent neighbor count is 1
    Adjacent with neighbor 1.1.1.1
  Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
Loopback0 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet address is 10.10.10.10/32, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 5.5.5.5, Network Type LOOPBACK, Cost: 1
  Loopback interface is treated as a stub Host
MIAMI>
```

Figura 33

```
R3 Buenos Aires
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface

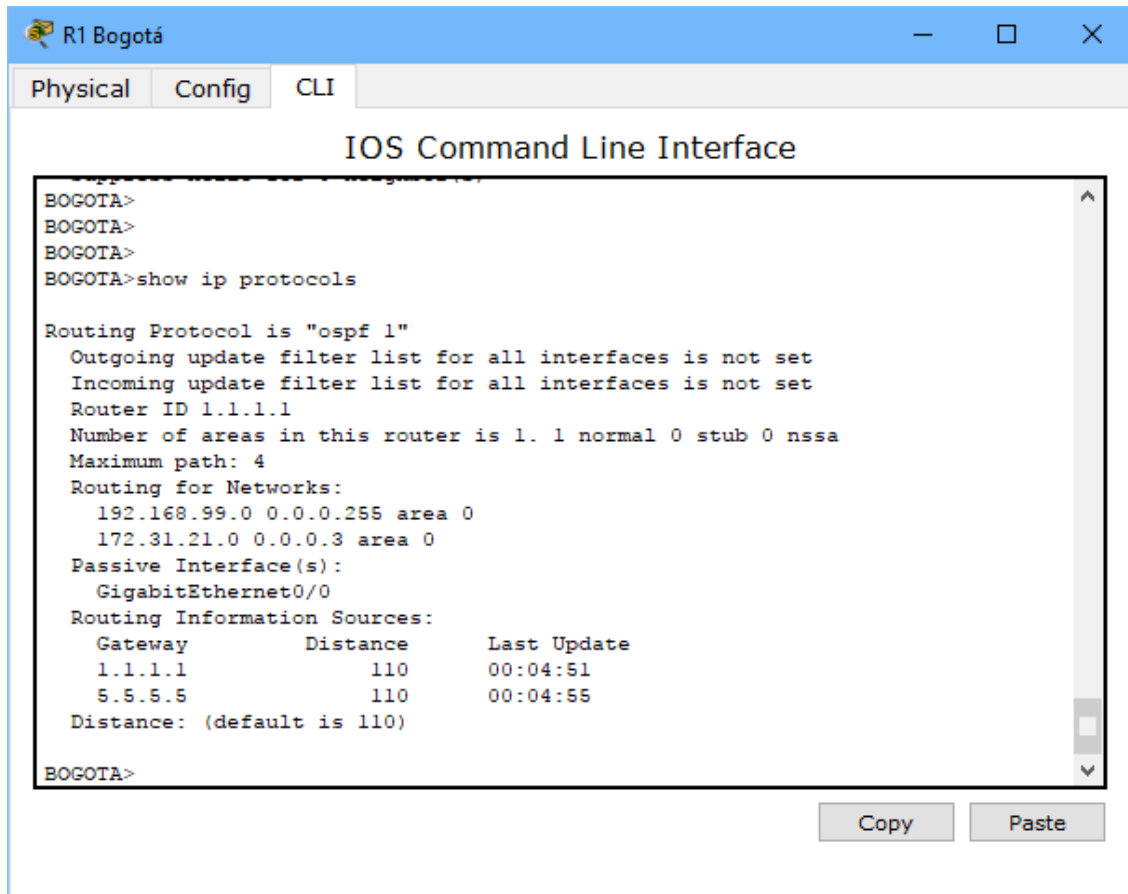
BUENOS_AIRES#show ip ospf neighbor

BUENOS_AIRES#show ip ospf interface

Serial0/1/1 is up, line protocol is up
 Internet address is 172.31.23.2/30, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 8.8.8.8, Network Type POINT-TO-POINT, Cost: 9500
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT-TO-POINT, Priority 0
  No designated router on this network
  No backup designated router on this network
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
    Hello due in 00:00:07
  Index 1/1, flood queue length 0
  Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
  Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
  Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
  Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
Loopback4 is up, line protocol is up
 Internet address is 192.168.4.1/24, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 8.8.8.8, Network Type LOOPBACK, Cost: 1
  Loopback interface is treated as a stub Host
Loopback5 is up, line protocol is up
 Internet address is 192.168.5.1/24, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 8.8.8.8, Network Type LOOPBACK, Cost: 1
  Loopback interface is treated as a stub Host
Loopback6 is up, line protocol is up
 Internet address is 192.168.6.1/24, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 8.8.8.8, Network Type LOOPBACK, Cost: 1
  Loopback interface is treated as a stub Host
BUENOS_AIRES#
BUENOS_AIRES#
```

Figura 34

Visualizar el OSPF Process ID, Router ID, Address summarizations, Routing Networks, and passive interfaces configuradas en cada router.



The screenshot shows a window titled "R1 Bogotá" with tabs for "Physical", "Config", and "CLI". The "CLI" tab is active, displaying the "IOS Command Line Interface". The command "show ip protocols" has been entered, resulting in the following output:

```
BOGOTA>
BOGOTA>
BOGOTA>
BOGOTA>show ip protocols

Routing Protocol is "ospf 1"
  Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Router ID 1.1.1.1
  Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
  Maximum path: 4
  Routing for Networks:
    192.168.99.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
    172.31.21.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
  Passive Interface(s):
    GigabitEthernet0/0
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway         Distance      Last Update
    1.1.1.1           110          00:04:51
    5.5.5.5           110          00:04:55
  Distance: (default is 110)

BOGOTA>
```

At the bottom right of the CLI window, there are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons.

Figura 35

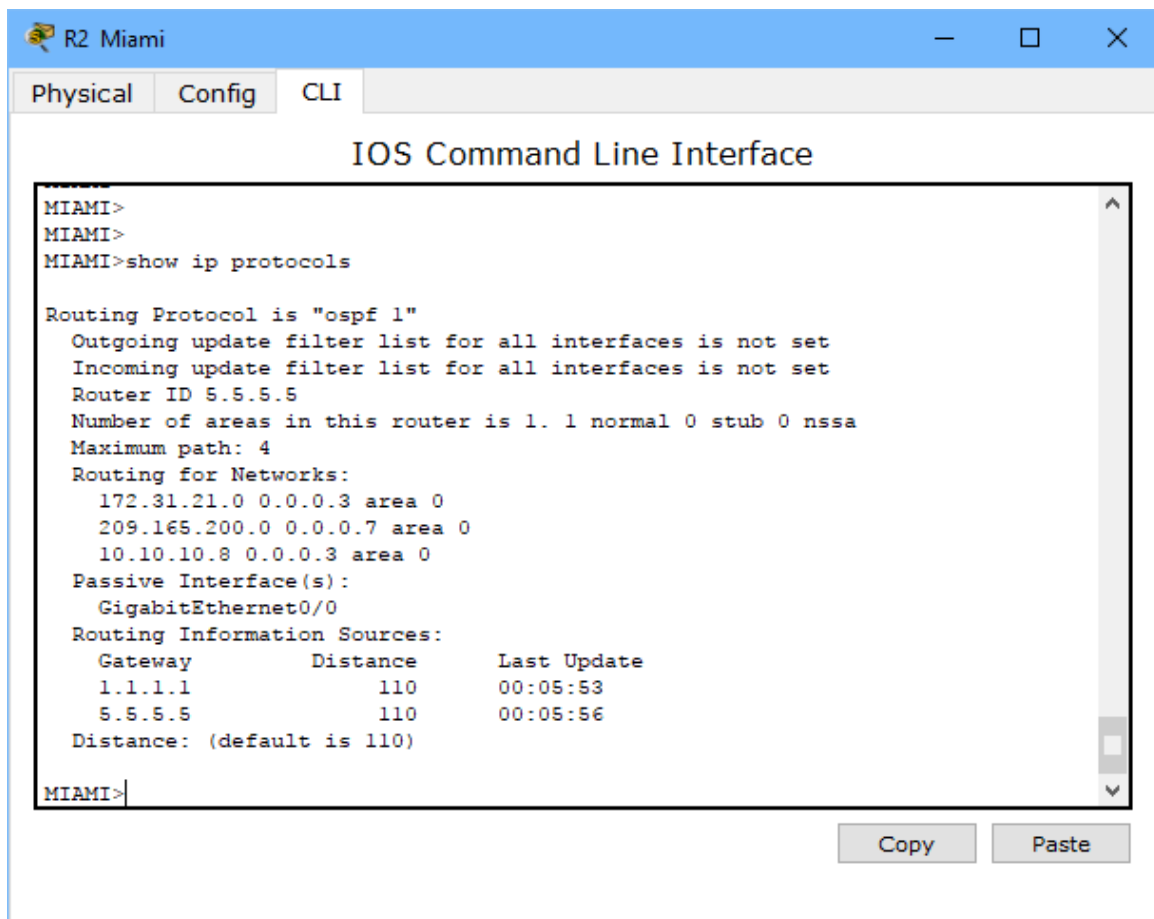


Figura 36

3. Configurar VLANs, Puertos troncales, puertos de acceso, encapsulamiento, Inter- VLAN Routing y Seguridad en los Switches acorde a la topología de red establecida.

Configuración del switch 1

```
Switch>enable
Switch#erase startup-config
Erasing the nvram filesystem will remove all configuration files! Continue? [confirm]
[OK]
Erase of nvram: complete
%SYS-7-NV_BLOCK_INIT: Initialized the geometry of nvram
Switch#
Switch#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#host S1
S1(config)#enable secret class
S1(config)#line con 0
S1(config-line)#pass cisco
S1(config-line)#login
S1(config-line)#line vty 0 4
S1(config-line)#pass cisco
S1(config-line)#exit
S1(config)#service password-encryption
S1(config)#banner motd 'ACCESO RESTRINGIDO A PERSONAL NO AUTORIZADO'
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
S1(config)#vlan 30
S1(config-vlan)#name ADMINISTRACION
S1(config-vlan)#vlan 40
S1(config-vlan)#name MERCADEO
S1(config-vlan)#vlan 200
S1(config-vlan)#name MANTENIMIENTO
S1(config-vlan)#int vlan 200
S1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan200, changed state to up
S1(config-if)#ip add
S1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.200.2 255.255.255.0
S1(config-if)#ip default-gateway 192.168.200.1
S1(config)#int f0/3
S1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
```



```
S1(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state
to down
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state
to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan200, changed state to up
S1(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1
S1(config-if)#int f0/24
S1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
S1(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1
S1(config-if)#int range f0/2, f0/4-23, g0/1-2
S1(config-if-range)#switchport mode access
S1(config-if-range)#int f0/1
S1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
S1(config-if)#int range f0/2, f0/4-23, g0/1-2
S1(config-if-range)#shut
S1(config-if-range)#shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/2, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/4, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/5, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/6, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/7, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/8, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/9, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/10, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/11, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/12, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/13, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/14, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/15, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/16, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/17, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/18, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/19, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/20, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/21, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/22, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/23, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to administratively
down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/2, changed state to administratively
down
S1(config-if-range)#
```

Configuración del switch 3

```
Switch#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#host S3
S3(config)#enable secret class
S3(config)#line con 0
S3(config-line)#pass cisco
S3(config-line)#login
S3(config-line)#line vty 0 4
S3(config-line)#pass cisco
S3(config-line)#login
S3(config-line)#exit
S3(config)#service password-encryption
S3(config)#banner motd 'ACCESO RESTRINGIDO A PERSONAL NO AUTORIZADO'
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
S3(config)#vlan 30
S3(config-vlan)#name ADMINISTRACION
S3(config-vlan)#vlan 40
S3(config-vlan)#name MERCADEO
S3(config-vlan)#vlan 200
S3(config-vlan)#name MANTENIMIENTO
S3(config-vlan)#exit
S3(config)#int vlan 200
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan200, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan200, changed state to up
S3(config-if)#ip add 192.168.200.3 255.255.255.0
S3(config-if)#no sh
S3(config-if)#exit
S3(config)#int vlan 200
S3(config-if)#ip default-gateway 192.168.200.1
S3(config)#int f0/3
S3(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
S3(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1
S3(config-if)#int range f0/2, f0/4-24, g0/1-2
S3(config-if-range)#switchport mode access
S3(config-if-range)#exit
S3(config)#int f0/1
S3(config-if)#switchport access vlan 40
S3(config-if)#int range f0/2, f0/4-24, g0/1-2
S3(config-if-range)#sh
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/2, changed state to administratively down
```

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/4, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/5, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/6, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/7, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/8, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/9, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/10, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/11, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/12, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/13, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/14, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/15, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/16, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/17, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/18, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/19, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/20, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/21, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/22, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/23, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/24, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to administratively
down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/2, changed state to administratively
down

4. En el Switch 3 deshabilitar DNS lookup

No ip domain-lookup

5. Asignar direcciones IP a los Switches acorde a los lineamientos.

Configuración S1

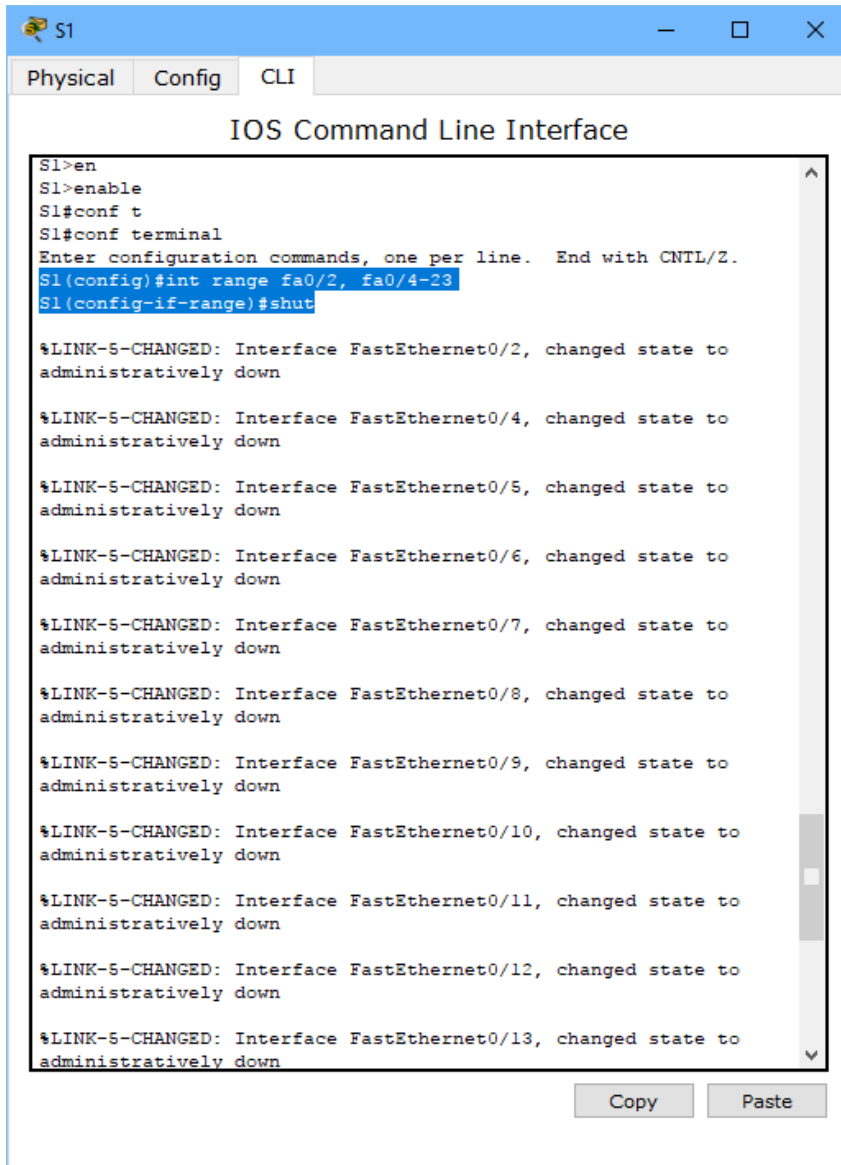
```
S1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
S1(config)#int vlan 99
S1(config-if)#ip add 192.168.99.2 255.255.255.0
S1(config-if)#no sh
S1(config-if)#^Z
S1#
```

Configuración s3

```
S3#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
S3(config)#int vlan 99
S3(config-if)#ip add 192.168.99.3 255.255.255.0
S3(config-if)#no sh
S3(config-if)#^Z
S3#
```

6. Desactivar todas las interfaces que no sean utilizadas en el esquema de red.

```
int range fa0/2, fa0/4-23  
shut
```



The screenshot shows a network device S1 with tabs for Physical, Config, and CLI. The CLI tab is active, displaying the 'IOS Command Line Interface'. The command history shows the following sequence of commands:

```
S1>en  
S1>enable  
S1#conf t  
S1#conf terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
S1(config)#int range fa0/2, fa0/4-23  
S1(config-if-range)#shut
```

Following the commands, the system displays a series of status messages for each interface in the range, indicating they have been changed to an administratively down state:

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/2, changed state to  
administratively down  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/4, changed state to  
administratively down  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/5, changed state to  
administratively down  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/6, changed state to  
administratively down  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/7, changed state to  
administratively down  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/8, changed state to  
administratively down  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/9, changed state to  
administratively down  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/10, changed state to  
administratively down  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/11, changed state to  
administratively down  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/12, changed state to  
administratively down  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/13, changed state to  
administratively down
```

At the bottom of the CLI window, there are 'Copy' and 'Paste' buttons.

Figura 37

int range fa0/2, fa0/4-24
shut

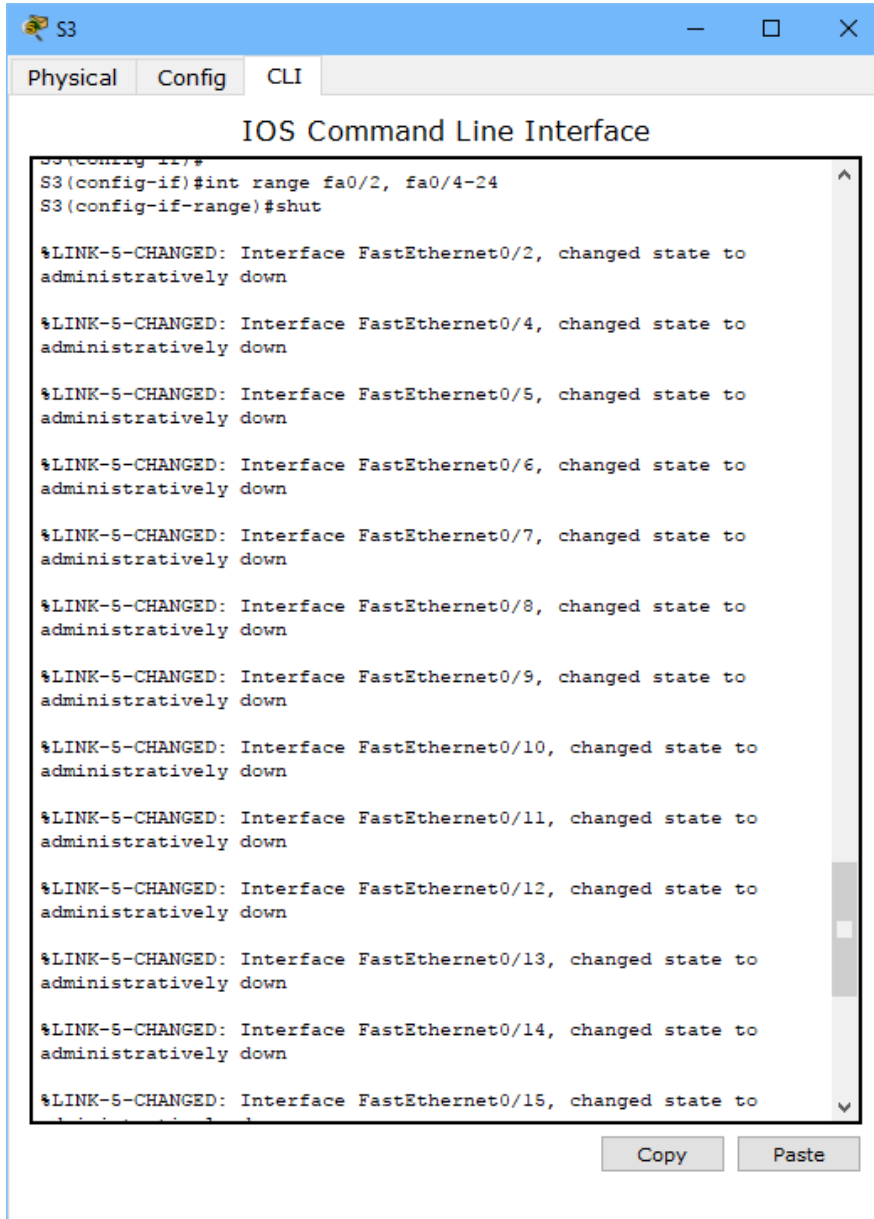


Figura 38

7. Implementar DHCP y NAT para IPv4

```
MIAMI(config)#Interface GigabitEthernet0/0
MIAMI(config-if)#ip nat inside
MIAMI(config-if)#ip nat s0/1/0
MIAMI(config-if)#ip nat outside
MIAMI(config-if)#ip nat s0/1/1
MIAMI(config-if)#ip nat outside
MIAMI(config-if)#exit
```


8. Configurar R1 como servidor DHCP para las VLAN 30 y 40.

Configurar DHCP pool para VLAN 30	Name: Administracion DNS-Server: 10.10.10.11 Domain-Name: ccna-unad.com Establecer default gateway.
Configurar DHCP pool para VLAN 40	Name: Mercadeo DNS-Server: 10.10.10.11 Domain-Name: ccna-unad.com Establecer default gateway.

```
BOGOTA(config)#ip dhcp pool ADMINISTRACION
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.11
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#domain-name ccna-sba.com
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.30.1
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.30.0 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#exit
BOGOTA(config)#ip dhcp pool MERCADEO
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#dns-server 10.10.10.11
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#domain-name ccna-sba.com
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.40.1
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.40.0 255.255.255.0
BOGOTA(dhcp-config)#^Z
BOGOTA#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

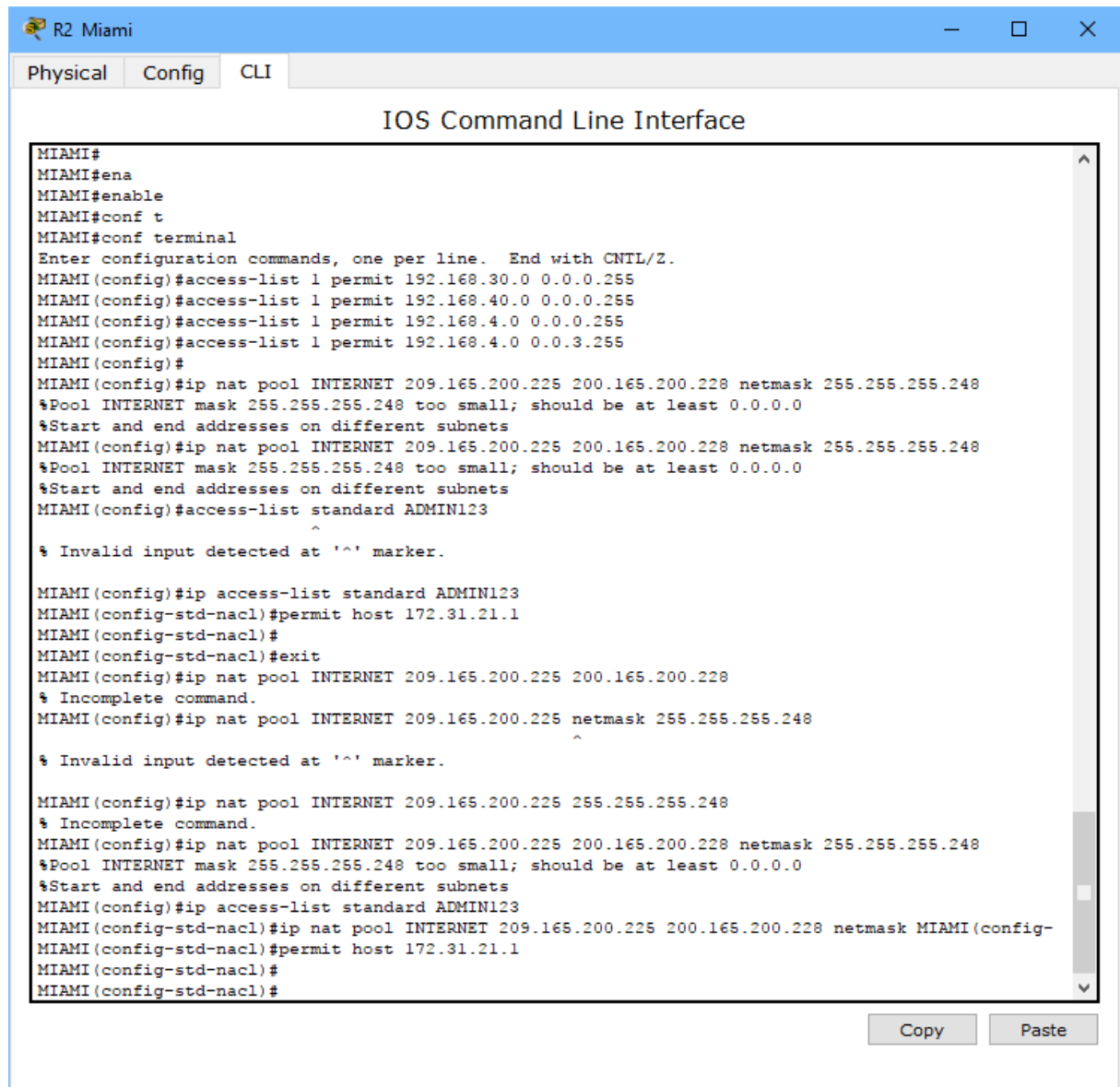
9. Reservar las primeras 30 direcciones IP de las VLAN 30 y 40 para configuraciones estáticas.

```
BOGOTA(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.30.1 192.168.30.30  
BOGOTA(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.40.1 192.168.40.30
```

10. Configurar NAT en R2 para permitir que los host puedan salir a internet

```
MIAMI#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
MIAMI(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.10 209.165.200.229
MIAMI(config)#int go/0
MIAMI(config-if)#ip nat outside
MIAMI(config-if)#int go/1
MIAMI(config-if)#ip nat inside
MIAMI(config-if)#
```

11. Configurar al menos dos listas de acceso de tipo estándar a su criterio enpara restringir o permitir tráfico desde R1 o R3 hacia R2.



The screenshot shows the CLI interface of a Cisco router named R2 Miami. The interface has tabs for Physical, Config, and CLI, with the CLI tab selected. The title bar of the window says "R2 Miami". The main area is titled "IOS Command Line Interface". The terminal output shows the following commands and responses:

```
MIAMI#
MIAMI#ena
MIAMI#enable
MIAMI#conf t
MIAMI#conf terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
MIAMI(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255
MIAMI(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255
MIAMI(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255
MIAMI(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.4.0 0.0.3.255
MIAMI(config)#
MIAMI(config)#ip nat pool INTERNET 209.165.200.225 200.165.200.228 netmask 255.255.255.248
%Pool INTERNET mask 255.255.255.248 too small; should be at least 0.0.0.0
%Start and end addresses on different subnets
MIAMI(config)#ip nat pool INTERNET 209.165.200.225 200.165.200.228 netmask 255.255.255.248
%Pool INTERNET mask 255.255.255.248 too small; should be at least 0.0.0.0
%Start and end addresses on different subnets
MIAMI(config)#access-list standard ADMIN123
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

MIAMI(config)#ip access-list standard ADMIN123
MIAMI(config-std-nacl)#permit host 172.31.21.1
MIAMI(config-std-nacl)#
MIAMI(config-std-nacl)#exit
MIAMI(config)#ip nat pool INTERNET 209.165.200.225 200.165.200.228
% Incomplete command.
MIAMI(config)#ip nat pool INTERNET 209.165.200.225 netmask 255.255.255.248
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

MIAMI(config)#ip nat pool INTERNET 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.248
% Incomplete command.
MIAMI(config)#ip nat pool INTERNET 209.165.200.225 200.165.200.228 netmask 255.255.255.248
%Pool INTERNET mask 255.255.255.248 too small; should be at least 0.0.0.0
%Start and end addresses on different subnets
MIAMI(config)#ip access-list standard ADMIN123
MIAMI(config-std-nacl)#ip nat pool INTERNET 209.165.200.225 200.165.200.228 netmask MIAMI(config-
MIAMI(config-std-nacl)#permit host 172.31.21.1
MIAMI(config-std-nacl)#
MIAMI(config-std-nacl)#
```

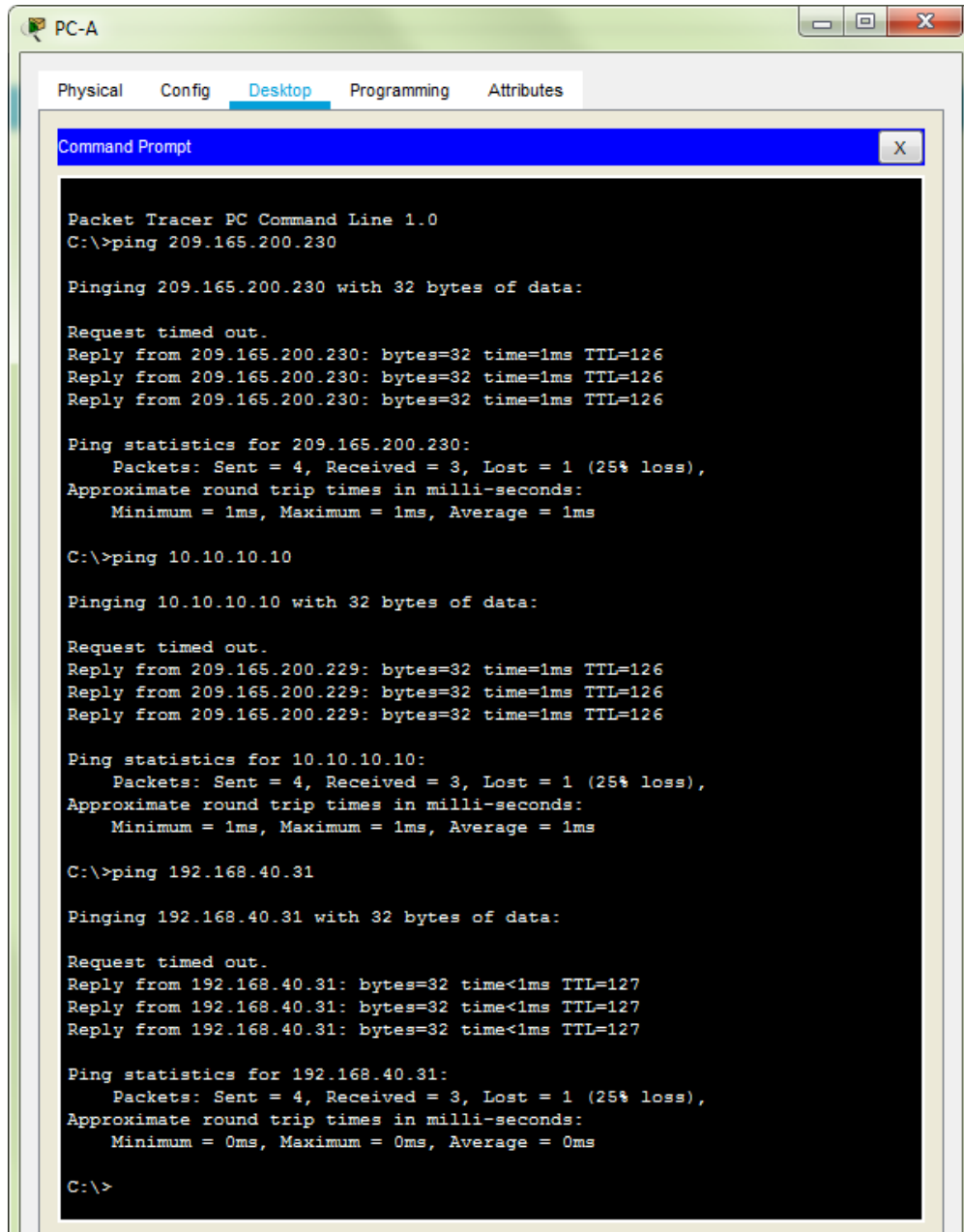
At the bottom right of the terminal window, there are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons.

Figura 39

12. Configurar al menos dos listas de acceso de tipo extendido o nombradas a su criterio en para restringir o permitir tráfico desde R1 o R3 hacia R2

```
MIAMI#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
MIAMI(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255
MIAMI(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255
MIAMI(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.4.0 0.0.3.255
MIAMI(config)#ip nat pool INTERNET 209.165.200.225 209.165.200.228 netmask
255.255.255.248
MIAMI(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 pool INTERNET
MIAMI(config)#END
```

13. Verificar procesos de comunicación y redireccionamiento de tráfico en los routers mediante el uso de Ping y Traceroute.



```
PC-A
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 209.165.200.230

Pinging 209.165.200.230 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.200.230: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 209.165.200.230:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 1ms

C:\>ping 10.10.10.10

Pinging 10.10.10.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 209.165.200.229: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.200.229: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 209.165.200.229: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 10.10.10.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 1ms

C:\>ping 192.168.40.31

Pinging 192.168.40.31 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.40.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.40.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.40.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.40.31:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>
```

Figura 40

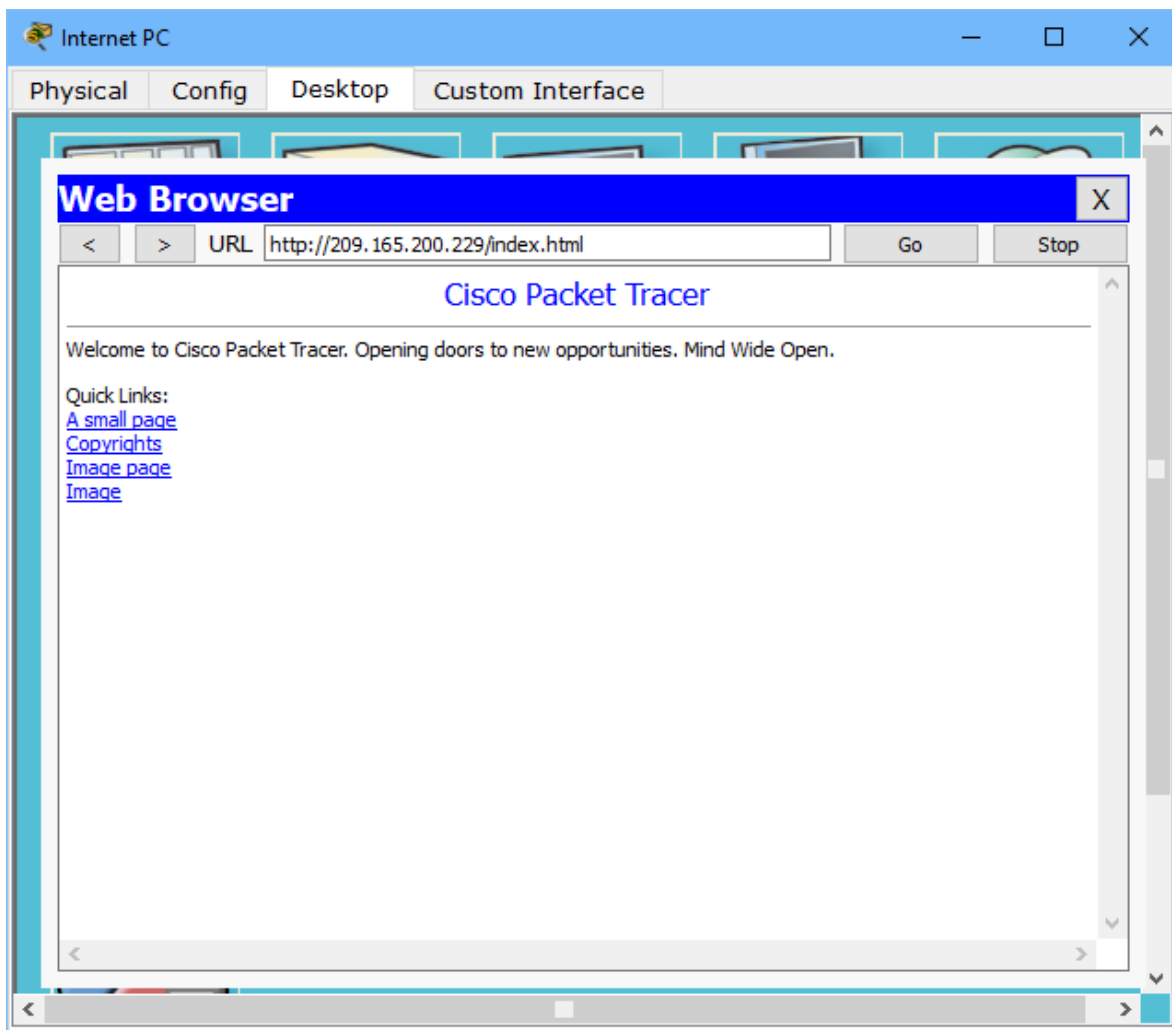


Figura 41

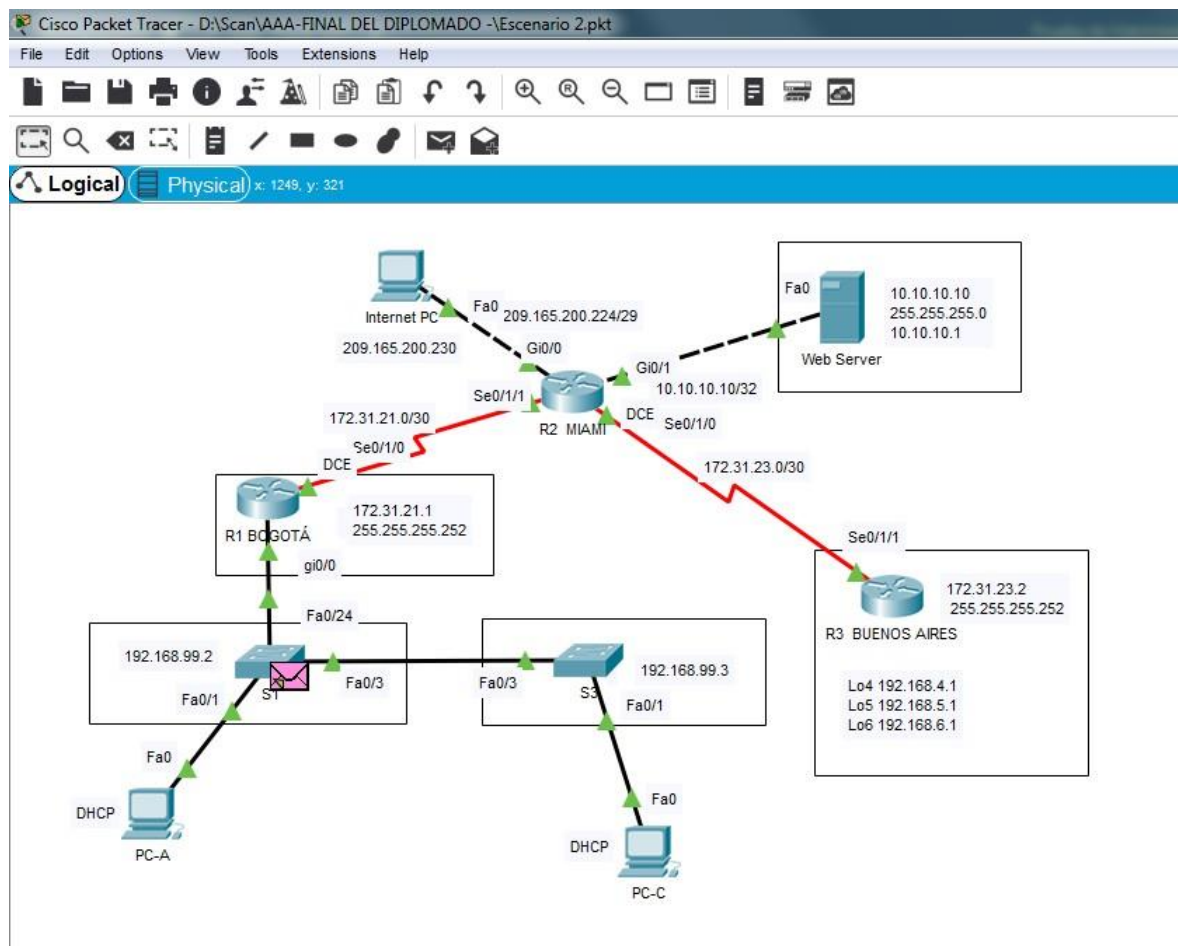


Figura 42

CONCLUSIONES

- Se configura exitosamente la topología de red sugerida en la prueba de habilidades, aplicando los conocimientos y habilidades adquiridas en el Diplomado.
- El desarrollo de manera organizada permite disminuir errores durante la configuración de la red.
- Con la configuración de DHCP facilita la administración de las direcciones IP y ahorro de tiempo ya que no toca asignar direccionamiento individual pues. Si DHCP está activo, el servidor DHCP administra y asigna las direcciones IP sin necesidad de que intervenga el administrador. Los clientes pueden moverse a otras subredes sin necesidad de reconfiguración manual, ya que obtienen del servidor DHCP la nueva información de cliente necesaria para la nueva red.
- Mediante la configuración de las listas de acceso, permite o deniega el acceso de hosts a algunos recursos ofrecidos en red.
- Existe diferentes formas de configuraciones que permiten toda la administración remota de cada uno de los dispositivos del modo usuario, privilegiado y global.
- Se utilizó la herramienta de simulación Cisco Packet Tracer, como medio para desarrollar la práctica con ello la seguridad y sin temor a equivocarnos de realizar implementaciones en la vida real de este o cualquier otra red que surja como solución tecnológica a una necesidad.

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